

WARSAW QUIET;
POLAND AWAITS
NEW PRESIDENT

Marshal Pilsudski Unlikely
to Accept Office—Out-
break Reviewed

TEMPORARY CABINET
HAS BEEN NOMINATED

Politics and Party Strife Said
to Have Caused Revolt Against
President Wojciechowski

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
WARSAW, (via mail to London)
May 19—Now that calm once more
reigns in Warsaw, it is possible
to write coherently of the events of
the past few days, which resulted in
the overthrow of the Premier, Mr.
Witos, and the abdication of Presi-
dent Wojciechowski. For a long time
before the outbreak occurred, Marshal
Pilsudski, creator of the Polish
army and ex-head of the state had
held the opinion that all was not
well with the Polish forces, that con-
trary to military discipline, politics
and party strife had crept in, leading
to corruption and loss of morale.

Marshal Pilsudski accordingly
pressed President Wojciechowski to
reorganize the army, especially de-
manding a clear understanding as to
who was to be commander-in-chief
during peace and war, and the need
for a war ministry not subject to
political changes.

Disapproval of Premier
Marshal Pilsudski also wrote arti-
cles in the newspapers severely criti-
cizing the "former Austrian meth-
ods," which, he declared, had crept
into the Polish Army. Finally, dur-
ing the early days of the Cabinet
crisis, in May, Marshal Pilsudski
again went to the President, and
warned him of the danger of appoint-
ing an unsuitable War Minister.

Marshal Pilsudski disapproved of
the policy pursued by the Premier,
Ladislav Grabski, in this connection,
and Mr. Grabski accordingly re-
signed. Mr. Wojciechowski's choice
of Mr. Witos as his successor in the
office of Premier, and Mr. Pilsudski,
who, in a subsequent manifesto to the
press, declared that the "installation
of Mr. Witos as Prime Minister, with
a Cabinet of reactionary ministers,
with such an important portfolio as
foreign affairs untried and the War
Ministry held by a nonentity proved
the last drop in a cup that was over-
flowing."

There followed an attempt to
assassinate Marshal Pilsudski. This
was frustrated by the presence of
Uhlans, which, with three other regiments
stationed at Rembertow, placed
themselves at Marshal Pilsudski's
disposal. At their head Marshal
Pilsudski marched to a suburb of
Warsaw, on the opposite side of
the Vistula, and occupied the bridge
on Wednesday afternoon. Shortly
afterward the President arrived at
the bridge. The officer saluted him
with all respect. The President
looked into his eyes some moments in
silence, then said: "Do you obey the
President?"

The officer kept silence.
A Historic Meeting
The President then asked:
"Where is your colonel?"
The officer pointed to the further
end of the bridge.
The President said: "Call him to
me."

The officer obeyed, the colonel
appeared before the President.
After a short conversation the
colonel went to Marshal Pilsudski
who drove back with him to the
President. Then came the historic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1926

Local
Safety Efforts Aiding Industry 1
Boston University to Graduate Next Year 1
Radio Tonight 4B
Goodnight Bill Sent to House 4B
Youths Take Helm at Malden 4B
Rich Colors for Stucco Houses 4B

General
Rio Grande Water Plan Thought 1
S. K. Krege Wins \$25,000 Prize 1
Education 1
Senate Contest 1
Seek Polar Land Tract 1
British Strive to Get Miners Back to Work 1
America Urges Regional Disarmament Plans 1
International Finance Board Proposed 1
Cotton Bounties Denies Charges 2
Budget Debate Ends in Ottawa 2
Reich to Take a Plebiscite 2
Allen Property Laxity Charged 2
Albany Through Aide Teachers 2
Audubon's Art Placed on View 2
Russians Take Sport Courses 2
Social Events Play Minor Role 2
North Carolina's Women's Clubs 2
Angora Awards Ambassadors 2
Alaskan Judges' Issue Defined 2
Women Plan Peace Congress 2
Patron-Owner Plan Praised 2
Boulder Canyon Dam Defended 2

Financial
Stocks Without Definite Trend 12
New York and Boston Stocks 12
Steel Trade Shows Gains 12
New York Curb 12
New Stock Issue for American Film 12
Phone 12
Wool Market Has Quiet Period 12
New York Bonds 12
Rock Island-Frisco Plans 12

Sports
M. V. Conference Track 14
Eastern Conference Football 14
Major-League Baseball 14

Features
The Sundial 4
The Library 4
What They Are Saying 4
Further Development Planned for Grand Canyon National Park 4
Radio 4
Sunset Stories 4
Book Reviews and Literary News 4
United Events, Theaters, News of Art 4
The Home Forum 11
The Contrast 16
Letters to the Editor 16
The Raspberry Cane 16
Week in Berlin 16

Miners' Secretary



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FRANK HODGES
British Labor Leader Declares That
Longer the Miners Remain Out the
Worse Will Be the Terms of Settlement.

BRITISH STRIVE
TO GET MINERS
BACK TO WORK

Frank Hodges Sees Need for
Speedy Return of 1,000-
000 Men to the Mines

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 19—A constructive
effort to get 1,000,000 British miners
back to work is being made by Frank
Hodges, secretary of the International
Miners' Federation, who sees that
the longer the miners remain out
the worse must be the terms on
which they must ultimately return.
Mr. Hodges, speaking from the
miners' viewpoint, says in an inter-
view: "What was in our grasp at
the end of April may not be possible
now. Nevertheless prudent leader-
ship would dictate that the men
should not be permitted to go far
from the mines, and that the preser-
vation of their reputations. Every
day of the stoppage makes the
facts of the industry more grim. The
loss of export districts grows daily
worse."

"Warned the Country"
"All should concentrate on how to
make the period of inevitable, tem-
porary, mutual sacrifice as short as
possible, and how to get the govern-
ment, the miners and the owners to
find themselves into the great task
of reconstruction, from which alone
permanent peace can come. Such peace
must be based upon a new, firm
technique, combined with the devoted
work of all those engaged upon the
productive, distributive and commer-
cial sides of industry."

Mr. Hodges also said: "I warned
the country, the coal owners, and
miners' leaders the week before the
first of May that no stoppage could
change the inexorable economic
facts of the industry, except to make
them worse. Today, they are much
worse. The terms of the settlement
offered by the Government reflect
this fact. Better terms could have
been secured than now for our
men, were it not for the blind pas-
sion to try out the machine which
though perfect on paper and com-
plete in detail, took no account of
the simple human nature and the hard
facts of the industry. The miners are
now alone, save for a great number
of other workers who will not be
reinstated until the industry is in
full swing."

The fact thus pointed out by Mr.
Hodges is the dominating feature
of the industrial situation here to-
day.

The Labor Party has decided to
launch an attack upon the Govern-
ment in the House of Commons to-
morrow for what it claims to be
"victimization" of the workers who
walked out and who now desire to
return.

A joint meeting of the National
Union of Railwaymen, the Locomo-
tive and Firemen's Union, and the
Railway Clerks' Association (rep-
resenting 700,000 workers), passed
a resolution last night charging the
railway companies with failure to
reinstatement large numbers of em-
ployees under the terms of settle-
ment reached.

The miners' funds, meanwhile, are
running low, despite considerable
contributions received from other
British trade unions, and 2,000,000
rubles promised and accepted from
Moscow. Thus economic conditions,
after 19 days of coal stoppage, defi-
nitely favor a settlement.

Nevertheless, in their meeting with
Stanley Baldwin last night, the
miners' executive gave no sign that
the breaking point is approaching.
The decision to be reached by the
miners' delegate conference here to-
morrow is, therefore, still uncertain.

Iron and Steel Trade
The Railway Managers Association
meanwhile announces that,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

America Urges Disarmament
Planned on Regional Lines

This Method of Reducing Armaments Is Ad-
vanced at Geneva Parley by Hugh S. Gibson

GENEVA, May 19 (AP)—The
United States, Great Britain and
Germany appear to be favorable to
concentrating discussion at the
preparatory disarmament commis-
sion's sessions upon limitable tan-
gible armaments. On the other hand
France, Belgium and Italy seem
fearful to disarm, believing that
they might be conquered at some
time by actually weaker but poten-
tially stronger nations.

The Italian spokesman has made
known the idea of the Premier, Ben-
ito Mussolini, on the question of
disarmament, saying: "If you do not
take account of every kind of poten-
tial military strength in a country,
then you show a desire to weaken a
weak state and strengthen a strong
one." M. Paul-Boncour, for France,
declared that nations could not re-
duce armaments unless certain
estimating reductions that the total
forces an enemy could bring against
them in man power or otherwise
could be taken into consideration.

"The limitation of armaments,"
said M. Paul-Boncour, "cannot be
considered apart from organizing
military and economic assistance in
war time to a state attacked."

Mr. Gibson's Statement
Special attention was paid to Mr.
Gibson's statement that the United
States would welcome further limita-
tions of competitive naval construc-
tion. Some of his European auditors
saw in these words a desire to secure
a reduction in submarines, a ques-
tion which was not dealt with at the
Washington naval conference.

It was the opinion of Viscount
Cecil that reductions could be made
by agreement in the size of cruisers
and in the number of submarines, but
he frankly stated that England's
responsibility to her colonies and
mandated territories were the meas-
ure of possible reductions in her land
forces and her naval arm.

British and French Plans
Views Before Commission
By Special Cable
GENEVA, May 19—Viscount Cecil
surveyed the British attitude on dis-
armament at the opening of the ses-
sion of the preparatory disarmament
commission. He came straight to
the point, which is the main di-
vergence of opinion between the
French and the British, namely, the
British desire the consideration only
of peace-time armaments and the
French insistence on armaments over-
seas. Its size did not depend on the
strength of foreign armies.

The naval strength of Great Brit-
ain did, however, he added, depend
in certain elements on the strength
of other navies. The number of
cruisers, for example, was determined
by the need for the maintenance of
commitments, but the size of the cru-
isers on the size of the cruisers of
other navies. As regards the air
force, its function was that of attack,
and its size definitely depended on
that of other air forces.

This little exposé leaves little
doubt as to the policy of the British
Government. Lord Cecil was followed
in the general debate by Count von
Bernstorff, ex-Ambassador at Wash-
ington, who referred to Germany's
particular desire for disarmament,
owing to its helpless position as a
result of the peace treaties, and Hugh
Gibson, the American delegate, who
replied that the determination to work
toward disarmament was the result
of a discussion on the questionnaire
before the committee, and Lord Cecil
developed his arguments in favor of
limiting disarmament to the reduc-
tion of the forces which shall be im-
mediately available at the outbreak
of any war. There were practically
no limits to a country's resources
which might be potentially useful in
the time of war. Mineral, agricul-
tural and pecuniary resources were
all useful, and the discussion of the
various factors on which the power
of the country rested in time of war
would gain nothing for disarmament.
It was quite impossible to limit the
ultimate war strength.

M. Paul-Boncour immediately ac-
cepted Lord Cecil's challenge. There
was no desire on the part of the
French Government, he said, to enter
into a comparison of the various

Working Conditions Better
In calling the fifth annual state
conference of the Massachusetts
Safety Councils and the engineering
section of the National Safety Council
to order, Clarence G. McDavitt, chair-
man of the morning session, said that
reports from industries all over Mas-
sachusetts showed that working con-
ditions are steadily becoming better
and that as a consequence both em-
ployer and employee are benefiting.
Mr. McDavitt in presenting statisti-
cal reports from all over the state
field said that this marked improve-
ment in safety to workers represents
the combined efforts of the several
agencies working to bring about
better conditions of labor. Co-opera-
tion between insurance companies,
the safety organizations in many in-
dustrial corporations and the safety
councils is going far to produce these
results, the speaker added in con-
clusion.

Mayor Nichols, who officially wel-
comed to Boston the delegates to the
safety conference, said that Boston,
under his administration, will en-
deavor to make the streets safer than
ever before, factory buildings lighter
and better ventilated, and by means
of its parks and recreation reserva-
tions, conserve and add to the health
of the community. He said that his
administration proposes to be con-
structive rather than remedial.

Common Sense Campaign
"Promoting and Maintaining In-
terest in Safety," was discussed at
length by Ernest W. Beck, supervisor
of safety for the United States Rubber
Company of New York. Mr. Beck
gave figures to show just how well
the organized, common sense cam-
paign for safety which his concern
conducts in all of its great plants is
working.

He said that safety engineers were
becoming a necessity in the greater
industrial plants of the country, and

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

W. S. VARE LEADS
PENNSYLVANIA'S
SENATE CONTEST

George W. Pepper Second,
Governor Pinchot Last
in Primary Returns

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP)—
Returns tabulated from 6435 dis-
tricts of the 8281 in the State in
yesterday's primary, give William S.
Vare (R.) Representative from
Pennsylvania, a lead of 114,118 over
George Wharton Pepper, Republican
incumbent for the Republican nomi-
nation for United States Senator.

Pinchot, Governor, was
159,423 behind the Senator.
The vote was: Vare 548,449, Pepper
434,331, Pinchot 274,908.

"Forces Prohibition Issue"
Mr. Vare said his nomination, and
election next November as United
States Senator would force consid-
eration of the prohibition issue by
the national Republican party. By
virtue of the office, he contended, he
would be a delegate to the 1928
Republican National Convention
and would be in a position to present
a modification plank which the draft-
ers of the platform would be com-
pelled to consider.

The City of Philadelphia gave Mr.
Vare the vote which put him in the
lead throughout the State. Mr. Pepper
ran first outside of the city. Gov-
ernor Pinchot's heaviest vote was
in the a thracite counties. Some of
the industrial sections and a few
of the agricultural districts. The
endorsement of his candidacy by the
United Mine Workers and the State
Federation of Labor was reflected
in returns from counties embracing
a large percentage of the members
of these organizations.

Leads Organization
Mr. Vare, now serving his eighth
term as a member of Congress, long
has been active in State and Phila-
delphia city affairs. He entered poli-
tics with his brothers, with whom
he also engaged in the contracting
business. After holding several city
offices, he went to the State Legis-
lature as a member of the House
and from there to Congress. After
the passing of his brothers he as-
sumed the leadership of the political
organization which they had built up
in Philadelphia and has remained in
control since.

In the contest for the Republican
gubernatorial nomination, Edward E.
Biddleman, former Lieutenant-Governor,
who had the support of the Vare
organization, led the three other
candidates in the early returns. John
S. Fisher, former State banking com-
missioner, who was the candidate
of the Mellon-Fisher forces, was in
second place, with Thomas W.
Phillips Jr. (R.), Representative
from Pennsylvania, third, and John
K. Tener, former Governor, fourth.

W. B. Wilson of Bloomsburg, Sec-
retary of Labor, was the Democratic
nominee for United States Senator.
He was unopposed.
Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of
Philadelphia, in early returns was
leading for the Democratic gubernatorial
nomination, with Judge
Samuel E. Shull in second place and
former Judge William E. Porter,
third.

BROOKLYN CHAMBER ELECTS

Special Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 18—Ralph Jonas
was re-elected president of the
Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce at
the annual meeting just held. Other
officers were elected as follows: First
vice-president, Arthur S. Somers;
second vice-president, Frederick W.
Rosen; third vice-president, Clifford
M. Bishop; fourth vice-president, Wil-
liam S. Miller; fifth vice-president,
Thomas V. Gould; sixth vice-presi-
dent, William C. Redfield; treasurer,
William K. Swartz.

Massachusetts Sheep Raisers
Pool Wool for Blanket Making

Each Farmer Participating Receives One Blanket
for Each 10 Pounds of Wool He Contributes

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., May
14 (Special)—Farmers of Massachu-
setts who have the wool clipped from
their sheep this spring made up into
blankets will receive fully double the
price per pound now being offered
for the wool. The plan, according to
C. D. Richardson of this town, a
veteran sheep grower who represents
the Department of Agriculture in the
fostering the sheep industry in the
State.

The plan under which this materi-
ally larger return can be obtained
has been worked out carefully and
has progressed to a point where definite
results are assured. An even
greater return can be expected by
farmers who can sell the blankets
themselves for higher than the aver-
age prices. The whole plan depends
on the assembling of the wool at cer-
tain centers in the State, then having
it made into blankets which are re-
turned to the farmers in proportion
to the amount of wool they put into
the pool. Each farmer sells his own
blankets, or groups of them unite in
selling them.

Country wool buyers are now
offering from 30 to 35 cents a pound
for the wool clipped this year. It
takes about 10 pounds of the wool
as clipped to make one of the blank-
ets, which will retail at \$9 each.
The cost of making the blankets will
be \$2.50 each. This leaves a net
return of \$6.50 for 10 pounds of wool
or 65 cents a pound. If a group of
farmers or single farmers prefer not
to undertake to retail the blankets
which are returned to them they can
sell them to some store. The return
in that case will probably be about
50 cents per pound, but that is a
very large increase over what coun-
try wool buyers will pay.

Under this plan of pooling the wool
each farmer will bring the wool to
the nearest assembling point, of
which there are eight in the State.
No attempt will be made to grade
the wool at these centers, but dirty
wool or wool full of burrs will not
be accepted as it cannot be made
into high quality blankets and would
bring down the value materially.
The assembling places are mostly
at farms where there is an experi-
enced sheep raiser and his judgment
as to what wool should be taken and
what rejected will be final.

On June 10, after all the wool has
been brought into the assembling
centers it will be shipped to the
blanket mill and immediately be
made up into blankets. The blank-
ets will then be shipped back to
the assembling places where each
farmer will take his share, one
blanket for every 10 pounds of wool
he put into the pool. Every farmer
will be required to pay cash for the
cost of manufacturing the blankets
at the rate of \$2.50 per blanket. They
are then his unconditionally and he
can do with them as he chooses.

Experience in the past few years
has shown that there is no difficulty
in selling these blankets at \$9 each.
Some of the farmers who have been
selling them to private customers
have been able to get somewhat
more. The same quality of a
blanket in the stores costs from \$15
to \$16. The difference does not repre-
sent exorbitant profits, but the neces-
sary expenses of merchandising
through regular stores. At the pres-
ent time there is a good demand for
these blankets and men at the vari-
ous assembling places know already
where a considerable part of these
made this year can be sold.

Envoy From English, to American City



PERCY A'COURT
Mayor of Weymouth, England, in His Formal Robes of Office.

Weymouth, Mass., to Greet Mayor
of Weymouth, Eng., in Celebration

Percy A'Court, With Town Clerk and Two Council-
men of English Town, Due to Arrive
July 2 for 150th Anniversary

Percy A'Court, Mayor of Weymouth,
England, accompanied by the
town clerk and two members of the
town council, will arrive in Weymouth,
Mass., on July 2, and will be the
guests of the town for a week or
longer, taking part in the local cele-
bration of the one hundred and
fiftieth anniversary of the signing
of the Declaration of Independence.
It was announced at a meeting of the
committee.

The celebration will begin on Sat-
urday night, July 3, when all of the
clubs and many private homes, not
only in Weymouth but in surround-
ing towns as well, will hold open
house, and a huge bonfire will be
lighted at Webb Park, Weymouth
Landing.

The English guests will attend a
special service at the Old Meeting
House of the First Parish in Hingham
on Sunday, one of the oldest
church buildings in the country,
erected in 1681.

Churches of all denominations will
hold special services at the after-
noon, some of them uniting for union
services at which the music will be
furnished by antique stringed instru-
ments, and the players and choir will
be in colonial costume.

On Sunday afternoon also the
Massachusetts Society of Sons of the
American Revolution will hold a
special exercises commemorating the
service of citizens of the town in the
Revolution, and will later attend a
Colonial tea to be served on the lawn

of the South Union Congregational
Church.

The evening program will include
mass singing at Clapp Memorial
Field in East Weymouth and patri-
otic addresses by Mayor A'Court and
other speakers.

The events on Monday will start
with a costume parade to be followed
by a sham battle on Grape Island, off
North Weymouth, which will be a
reproduction of the Revolutionary
War battle in which the attacking
British force from the fleet in the
harbor were turned back by the de-
fending American forces who had
stationed themselves on the island
under the cover of darkness. A dis-
play of fireworks will be given in the
evening. All shipping in Weymouth
harbor and its approaches will be
lighted at Webb Park, Weymouth
Landing.

"SUGAR SPECIAL"
VISITS WORCESTER
Vermonters Are Entertained
at a Breakfast

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19 (AP)—
One hundred and fifty residents of
Vermont, including Governor and
Mrs. Franklin S. Billings, mayors
and city officials of some of the Ver-
mont cities who are on a tour to the
West advertising Vermont and its at-
tractions for the summer, were en-
tertained at breakfast here this
morning.

The party was welcomed to Worcester
by Mayor Michael J. O'Hara, Robert
L. Whipple, president of the Cham-
ber of Commerce, officials of the
local Green Mountain Club and the
local Vermont Association and
natives of Vermont.

The members of the party arrived
from Boston on the "Maple Sugar
Special" at 6:40 o'clock and left at
10 o'clock for New York.

STATE INCOME
TAX REDUCTION
RESOLVE FILED

Representative Haigis Cites
Lowering of Federal
Levies as Example

ASKS INVESTIGATION
OF ALL EXEMPTIONS

Inquiry Into Use of Revenues
by Town and Cities Asked
of Tax Commissioner

Pointing to recent reductions in
federal income taxes as examples,
John W. Haigis, Senator from Green-
field, today introduced a resolve in
the Massachusetts Senate calling for
an investigation of the feasibility
and advisability of lowering Massa-
chusetts income taxes. A signifi-
cant provision of the resolve orders
an investigation of all exemptions
from taxation "which may be unfair
or unnecessary."

Coincidentally, Henry F. Long,
state tax commissioner, announced
that up to May 1, 1926, 99.7 per cent
of the state income tax had been col-
lected, and that the collections are
coming in far better than in previous
years. Since May 1 other payments
have come in increasing the per cent-
age, Mr. Long said.

The resolve introduced by Mr.
Haigis directs that the tax com-
missioner shall confer with city and
town officials and other persons
throughout the State to determine
the purposes for which income tax
revenue is used by cities and towns.
He is directed to investigate the pos-
sible improvement which a reduction
of income taxes and other persons
in public activities and improvements.

Of particular interest is a pro-
vision ordering the tax commissioner
to investigate the practicability of
reducing or eliminating entirely cer-
tain exemptions from taxation which
"may be unfair or unnecessary."

The resolve follows: "Resolved,
That the commissioner of corpora-
tions and taxation is hereby directed
to study and investigate the subject
of taxation of income in this com-
monwealth, with a view to determin-
ing the feasibility and advisability of
reducing such taxation in accord-
ance with the general effort through-
out the United States to reduce taxes
and in harmony with the substantial
reductions in the taxation of incomes
recently accomplished by the Fed-
eral Government."

"The commissioner shall confer with
city and town officials and other per-
sons throughout the State as to the
purposes for which income tax re-
venue is used by cities and towns, as to
the effect of any reduction in the
taxation of incomes upon real and
personal property taxes and upon
public activities and improvements,
and as to the practicability of reduc-
ing or eliminating certain exemptions
from taxation which may be unfair or
unnecessary."

"The commissioner shall report his
recommendations with drafts of such
legislation as may be necessary to
give effect to the same to the General
Court by filing them with the clerk of
the Senate not later than Dec. 1 of
the current year."

Governor Believes
State's Receipts Will
Balance Appropriations

Balance Appropriations
Because Massachusetts inheritance
taxes have thus far, in 1926, paid
\$200,000 more than was estimated,
the State's receipt will balance with
appropriations made by the Legisla-
ture, it is explained in the supple-
mentary budget sent by Governor
Fuller to the Legislature today.

The State tax will remain at \$12-
000,000. The total of the supplemen-
tary budget is \$975,760.28. This ex-
penditure is divided among all the state
departments. With the supplementary
budget added total appropriations in
Massachusetts in 1926 are estimated
at \$48,239,752.58.

In his supplementary budget mes-
sage Governor Fuller said: "The
total of the budget and supplemen-
tary budget has reached a figure
which precludes any substantial ap-
propriations by the Legislature if
the state tax is to be kept within
the figure of 12,000,000."

The Governor recommends new
wool issue and extension of the
notes for construction on the
Cottage Farm bridge, the Wellington
bridge and the parkway connecting
Blue Hills Reservation with Granite
State, Quincy.

Charles P. Howard, budget com-
missioner, in his report says the
sum of \$26,609.97 is recommended to
supplement appropriations already
made for the maintenance of several
departments. New legislation re-
quires \$141,840. A review of the es-
timated receipts for the coming year
shows that payments on account of
the inheritance tax thus far made
will permit of an increase of \$200-
000 in the former estimate. With this
addition there remains a reserve in
the general fund for contingencies
during the balance of the session in
the sum of \$124,705.29 and in the
highway fund there remains \$370-
376.61 which it appears will be re-
quired to cover pending legislation."

Among the interesting expendi-
tures listed in the supplementary
budget are the following: \$20,000
for the study of reclassification of
employees' salary; \$10,000 for the
Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial Ex-
position; \$13,000 for printing and
illustrating Volume 2 of the State
Bird Book; \$50,000 for purchase of
a mill which was charged was pol-
luting the water supply in the
Wachusett Reservoir; \$18,564.10
for the services of a special attor-
ney in the department of the attor-
ney-general, which bill dates from
1919.

ARCTIC SURVEY TO SEEK GREAT TRACT OF LAND

American Expedition Plans
Long Study of Areas as
Yet Unexplored

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Despite the negative findings of the Amundsen expedition, it is still a probability that there is a great tract of land between the North Pole and Alaska, in the opinion of sponsors of the American Arctic Expedition, which will start this summer for polar regions with three airplanes for a three to five-year survey.

Robert Anderson Pope, New York engineer and chairman of the expedition's organizing committee, issued a statement asserting firm belief was still held in the existence of such land and that Captain Amundsen's observations, though of great assistance, were by no means final.

He said that, at most, Captain Amundsen could have inspected less than 10 per cent of the region between Alaska and the pole and that because of his flying height it was deemed likely that even had he flown over land it would have appeared to his observers to have been ice.

The American Arctic Expedition, financed by alumni of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, and with Lieut. Leigh Wade as chief pilot, plans to make a detailed survey of the great district which has been one of the world's great mysteries, and establish sovereignty of the United States in whatever land might be found. To facilitate future air navigation of the Arctic, permanent bases will be established at Wainwright, Alaska, Herschel Island, Canada, and on any new land discovered.

Norge's Landing at Teller Took Quick Work by Crew

NOME, Alaska, May 19 (AP)—While word came from Seattle that the first steamer of the season to navigate the Bering Sea will come north a week earlier than usual, dismantling of the dirigible Norge was reported proceeding apace at Teller, 75 miles from this city.

The Norge, persons visiting Teller said, was so badly damaged by landing there after she arrived from the trip over the North Pole that some of her crew declared she had been wrecked.

The dirigible, these informants declared, had lost her way when she sighted Port Clarence, on which Teller is situated.

A wind, called a funnel formation, caught her and she was carried toward the mountains. Some gas was released and as the dirigible settled some of the crew left to search for the ice of Grant Harbor and held her.

Most of the damage done, it was stated, was caused by a gust that caught her just as she was beginning to rest upon the ice.

The radio, which the airship carried, was coated with ice and did not work.

Tonight at the Pops

"Entrance of the Gladiators," Fucik
Overture to "The Beautiful Galatea"
Fantasia, "Rigolotto"
Suite, "L'Arlesienne No. 2," Bizet
Cantata, "The Flying Dutchman"
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"
Wagner
Rhapsody, "Chabrier"
"Song of India," Rimsky-Korsakoff
American Fantasy, "Herbert"
Marche Slave, "Tchaikovsky"

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of the bank officers association of the City of Boston, Tremont Theatre.
7. Graduation exercises of Emerson College, Huntington Hall.
8. First annual banquet, Military Intelligence Association, First Corps Area, Army and Navy Club, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.
Theaters
Copley—"The Oyster," 8:20.
Keiths—"Vandeville," 8:15.
Repertory—"R. U. R.," 8:15.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.

Replays
Maestri—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Fourth annual meeting and election, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, 10:30.
Illustrated lecture, "The Manuscript and Monasteries of Mt. Athos and Patmos," by Prof. E. Rieu, 8:30, Museum of Science, Harvard University, 430.
Meeting of the Presidents' Club, Copley Place, 8.
Lecture, "The Influence of Americans Upon British Art," by C. Reginald Grundy, editor of the Concise Museum of Fine Arts, Lecture Hall, 8.
Field Trip to the Cape Cod School of Landscape Architecture for Women, Gorton, luncheon, Gorton Inn, Women's City Club, 10.
Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 2:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and
holidays, by The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street,
Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pay-
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tries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$7.00;
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How are Girl Scouts equipped to work for world peace?
How, according to his mother, was Byrd able to fly over the Pole?
What are dripped candles, and how are they made?
What theatrical prodigal has returned?
Who is fighting for freedom from the freedom for which he fought?
Why is Good Will Day deserving of support?

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

not work for some time after the Norge was brought down.

The Norge carried about a ton of ice when she reached Teller, more than 100 pounds of this weight, caught from the Arctic atmosphere, clinging to the antenna of her wire-
less.

The ice of Port Clarence, just beginning to let go for the summer, was rugged, but soft. Over this surface the Norge was pushed and bumped by the wind for 350 feet, it was said. This occurred after deflation was well advanced and while the men were hanging as heavily as they could to the ropes.

The snow on the beach hard by was eight feet deep.
Predictions that the Norge would be shipped to the States within a fortnight were heard.

Now that Capt. Roald Amundsen has experienced the fulfillment of his ambitions, to visit both poles and to navigate the northwest and northeast passages, friends here believe his Arctic career is over.

With Capt. Oscar Wisting, Captain Amundsen holds the distinction of having reached both the North and South Poles. Captain Wisting was chief navigator of the Norge, and he accompanied Captain Amundsen when the latter discovered the South Pole.

POLAND AWAITS NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting on the bridge between Marshal Pilsudski and President Wojciechowski, which only lasted three minutes, when the latter refused to dismiss Mr. Witos and declared Marshal Pilsudski a rebel.

Shots were soon exchanged, the Government, it is alleged, firing first. Marshal Pilsudski is the idol of the army, and despite the efforts of General Sikorski and other generals opposed to the marshal, most of the Warsaw garrison soon declared themselves in the latter's favor.

Regiments coming from Posen to support the Government went over to Marshal Pilsudski, who also received offers of help from troops in Cracow, Vilna, and Bialystok.

The General Strike
During the fighting Warsaw's streets presented a strange appearance. Some were barricaded, others crowded with people in holiday dress, for it was the Feast of the Ascension. Children were even playing in the roadway as if nothing was happening, although every now and again came the ominous crackle of machine guns.

On the day following the outbreak the Socialists declared a general strike to help Marshal Pilsudski, only water, light, bread and hospitals being excepted. The shops were all closed, though it was possible to get provisions in the morning. Some newspapers also managed to appear.

The inhabitants throughout manifested an exemplary calm and orderliness. There is no doubt that the far greater part of Warsaw sides with Marshal Pilsudski.

A temporary government has been nominated, but the country is still without a president. According to the Constitution, the authority of the State, therefore, is in the hands of the Speaker of the Diet, who must, as soon as possible, call the National Assembly together to choose a successor to President Wojciechowski.

It is regarded as certain that Marshal Pilsudski himself will not accept this office.

KANSAS TREE PLANTING URGED

WICHITA, Kan., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Cottonwood trees, planted 50 years ago by Kansas pioneers as groves and windbreaks, are gradually disappearing, according to Maj. W. L. Brown, a prominent Kansan, and immediate steps should be taken to preserve those remaining and to replace those that are gone.

He urges, "Many Kansans have witnessed the evolution of the State from a treeless plain to a fairly well-timbered State, he said, but they are now seeing the destruction of much of the forest planted by the pioneers, especially the cottonwoods. Major Brown is trying to interest Kansans in planting trees on their sandy bottom waste land, of which there are thousands of acres.

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STRIVE TO GET MINERS AT WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

"Having regard to the continuance of the mining dispute," the railway passenger services generally will be run only to the extent of 50 per cent normal. The London Iron and Steel

Exchange reports that, in the event of a prolonged coal stoppage, the production of iron and steel must cease, but hopes are entertained that the settlement will not be long delayed.

Another trade advance toward normal conditions continues. All secretaries of the Master Printers Federation and the Newspaper Society, for example, announce with regard to the resumption of work in the printing and newspaper trades that the Typographical Association has now intimated its acceptance of a provisional settlement.

On the other hand, the newspaper distributive trades are still in difficulty. The Federation of Wholesale News Agents and the Associated Wholesalers, Limited, it appears, have declared their establishments open shops or "free houses." This means that they will no longer confine their employees to trade unionists. The Paper Workers' Union has refused these terms, and the new men are not yet fully trained. This was referred to in the House of Commons yesterday, when Ellen Wilkinson stated that 2500 workers were out.

AMERICA URGES DISARMAMENT
PLANNED ON REGIONAL LINES

(Continued from Page 1)

definite proposals on behalf of the Government, his explanation of the position of the United States emphasized that, as much as ever, this country desires to approach the subject of armament with consideration for the problems of the various countries. It sees a prospect for practical achievement in regional agreements, rather than in attempting a world plan at the outset.

What the United States has done in the reduction of armament is set forth, not as a dictation of what others should do, but as a matter of information. The subject must be approached with patience and consideration, it is asserted.

"The task before us is beset with obstacles and difficulties," said Mr. Gibson. "One attempt after another has been made to overcome them in the past—and in spite of intelligence and industry and good will the end sought has not yet been attained. It is imperative as never before to destroy the specters of suspicion and distrust which rise from competition in armaments and thus lay a foundation for lasting peace. No one of us can accomplish this alone but together we can go far along the road if we approach our task with a single purpose—with a readiness to understand each others' problems and patience to seek solutions. We have no right to disappoint our people. They have suffered too much and their lives are clouded with fear of future wars. If we refuse to be turned aside from our purpose we can surely do something to relieve their anxieties."

Administration's Policy
The reasons for the acceptance by the United States of the invitation to be represented on the preparatory committee is set forth in the following statement by the President in his message to Congress last January:

"The general policy of this Government in favor of disarmament and limitation of armaments cannot be emphasized too frequently or too strongly. In accordance with that policy any measure having a reasonable tendency to bring about these results should receive our sympathy and support. The conviction that competitive armaments constitute a powerful factor in the promotion of war is more widely and justifiably held than ever before, and the necessity of lifting the burden of taxation from the peoples of the world by limiting armaments is becoming daily more imperative."

This was the conviction which led to the calling of the Washington Conference in 1921, Mr. Gibson pointed out, and which prompts the American Government to give its cordial support to any effort to lay the basis for further limitation of armaments whenever circumstances hold out a reasonable prospect of success.

Contribute to Solution
"In the hope that the American Government may contribute to finding a solution of the problems of the reduction and limitation of armaments, the President has sent a full representation with instructions to join in the work of the preparatory commission," said Mr. Gibson. "He has impressed upon his representatives his deep interest in any sincere effort to deal with the problems of

armament and his confident belief that with mutual good will substantial progress can be made. It will be a matter of gratification to him if the American representation can in some measure contribute to this program."

"The conditions prevailing in different regions of the world are so varied, and so many divergent factors are involved, that constructive achievement in the matter of the limitation of land armaments appears to lie in the conclusion of regional agreements rather than in an effort to work out a general plan for limitation applicable to the whole world."

As regards land armament the United States occupies a fortunate situation. We have, since 1918, been able to reduce our land forces to more than 4,000,000 men under arms at the end of the World War to a present actual strength of 118,000—or one soldier per 1000 inhabitants. It will thus be seen that as far as land armament is concerned we have voluntarily reduced to a minimum. It is fortunate that our situation has permitted this reduction, but we are not disposed to overlook the fact that other countries are differently placed and that their problems are not susceptible of such simple solution.

Respecting Naval Armaments
"With respect to naval armament it may be noted that, while a substantial part of the program presented to the Washington Conference by the American Government was realized, no agreement was reached as to the limitation of competitive building of naval craft other than capital ships and aircraft carriers. The American Government would welcome any steps which might tend to the further limitation of competitive naval construction."

"The scope of the work of the preparatory commission includes a consideration of all types of armament and of many related problems. For the ultimate success of our effort toward the limitation of armaments, it seems important not only to consider general abstract principles, but also to endeavor so far as possible to solve from the general problem the many concrete questions as possible, and then deal with these definite questions in a direct and practical way."

"One of the most practicable approaches to the subject lies in an effort to put an end to international competition in armaments. Agreements of this character should constitute helpful guarantees of that national security which in turn would facilitate future efforts for the further reduction of armaments."

EMERSON TO CONFER DEGREES

Henry L. Southwick, president of Emerson College, will confer the degree, Bachelor of Literary Interpretation, on 81 graduates of the college at the graduation exercises in Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, this evening. The Rev. Dr. James G. Gilkey of Springfield will deliver the commencement address.

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"Vacations Without a Care"

Boston School Musicians Win at the Second Annual Concert

Symphony Hall Audience Hears Orchestral and Choral
Work of Children—Leginska to Conduct
Next Sunday

Unqualified praise is still greeting the Boston public school children for the second annual concert which they gave at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon as a part of the city's civic music festival. Featured so signally by the children's chorus, the festival will be brought to a climax Sunday afternoon when combined choruses of 1000 voices will sing under the direction of Ethel Leginska, noted pianist and orchestra conductor.

Under the direction of John A. O'Shea, director of music in the city schools, the children sang and played in orchestra, band and drum

grown in confidence and volume. Its attack was certain and sustained. While in the first number, Schumann's "The Strange Man," the tone was thin, the quality steadily improved in the other numbers until in the march from Lenore Symphony by Raff, the members showed real ability in bringing out tonal beauty from their instruments as well as in sounding them with more or less technical precision.

The orchestra is made up of pupils from the various high school orchestras. All high schools now have orchestras and even the elementary schools are organizing them in increasing numbers.

The concert opened with a demonstration of drum work. This was followed by combined bands of the Public Latin School, Dorchester High School for boys, High School of Commerce and Mechanics Arts High School.

Mayor Nichols addressed the children speaking of his pleasure in their accomplishment. He was accompanied by his small son, Dexter, and his little daughter, Marjorie, each of whom carried a flag in the number, "Honor to the Flag." Others appearing in this were Joel Gould, Eleanor Bogan, and the color guard from the Public Latin School.

In addition to the music the children massed on the floor of the hall presented the picture of a garden of hollyhocks, poppies, "lilies-of-the-valley, larkspur, forget-me-nots, the bright faces forming the heart of each flower. When the work for dismissal came it was as a garden swept by a summer breeze.

Besides the present excellence and future promise of the children's musical accomplishments there was found in the concert a civic asset which can be counted on at times of public celebration to make important contribution to events.

MIDWEST LIVE-STOCK
CO-OPERATIVE GAINS

Handled \$127,000,000 Total
in 1925, Its Third Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 19—A co-operative live-stock marketing organization which conducted more than \$127,000,000 worth of business in 1925, has been built up in four years by farmers of the middle west, according to a report of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

It was in 1922 that the "Committee of Fifteen," a group of middle western farmers and college authorities,

corps organization, their enthusiasm, intelligent, happy response to the director's baton, making a most pleasing impression. The musical significance of the concert was obvious. It spoke for a trained intelligence in things musical, for a widened interest and finally, for that much desired "musical America," and seemed to bring it very near.

The singing was especially sweet. The children's rendition of "Thanks Be to God," by Dickinson, was especially beautiful. It was both joyous and reverent and poured forth with a willing harmony that allowed no doubt of its sincerity. It brought forth prolonged applause that called insistently for a repetition, but evidently Mr. O'Shea thought the program was long enough and it was time for the children to be going.

Conducted by Joseph F. Wagner, assistant director of music in the schools, the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra showed marked improvement over last year. It had

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INTERNATIONAL
BOARD OUTLINEDNorman Montagu Proposes
Plan for Bankers' Control
—France Continues to FallBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 19.—Nothing else holds the attention of the French public than the astonishing rapidity of the franc's fall which brought Raoul Peret, Finance Minister, scurrying back from England, where his conversations with Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been admitted to a negative character. For the first time serious questions concerning the apathy and inactivity of the Government and Parliament are being asked. The clever manipulation of an uncertain majority, and optimistic statements each morning to the press are, it is suggested, totally inadequate. M. Romier in the Figaro writes of the authorities: "You have in your hands the fate of the Nation, which is exceptionally rich, inventive and supple. You dispose of resources which your neighbors do not possess. It would suffice to take a few measures, almost ad hoc, but applied with skill and methodically, to restore France its prestige and make good the country in which we live."

Usual Excuse Denounced
He denounces the usual excuse that it is the fault of the foreign speculators. "It is not the fault of the wind if a house collapses," he added. "It is the fault of the constructors, and those who should guard it." The paper, which is directed by Francois Albert, a former Minister, openly discusses who will be the successor to the present Premier, and he dismisses M. Peret because the results of his stewardship are disappointing.

But other ministers would be equally handicapped by the reluctance of the Chamber of Deputies to agree to any proposal. It has regarded everything from a political and doctrinaire viewpoint, and whenever it was persuaded to take, timidly and after a long discussion, the necessary step it was always too late. It is now disclosed that both Benjamin Strouss and Montagu Norman attach conditions to American and English financial aid which France is not prepared to accept. M. Peret cannot undertake to effect reforms which would imply that France subordinates itself to Anglo-Saxon countries.

Overhauling Called For
Apparently the Anglo-American viewpoint is that help is useless unless it comes as a sequel to the energetic overhauling of the French system. There must be unquestionable budgetary equilibrium and monetary stability, and the bank of emission must be independent.

It is said that Mr. Norman proposes an international board of bankers to control loans, debts and reparations. The board would contain representatives of England, the United States, France and Germany, and would issue international bonds on securities pledged by the particular nation concerned. France might, under such a plan, raise an international loan by giving a mortgage on its tobacco or telephone monopolies, or on its railways as in the Dawes scheme. But although England and the United States would probably be prepared to back these bonds, the very mention of a Dawes plan and foreign control of France causes the greatest indignation.

It is repeated, in spite of the record downward jumps of the franc, that there is nothing to justify the franc at 172 to the pound and 85 1/2 to the dollar. It is a paradoxical situation, for the Treasury is not in distress, and though there is a small deficit in the commercial balance, it is made up by invisible exports due to the large numbers of foreign visitors.

The Banque de France's presenting better returns; Treasury bonds will be reimbursed tomorrow without difficulty.

Indeed the majority of lenders prefer to keep their funds at the disposition of the Treasury in the form of defense bonds. Truly conditions are better than before, but whatever is done now seems to result only in the further depreciation of the currency.

The technical services are preparing reports to present to M. Peret, who interrupted the London conversations. Conferences of Aristide Briand, Georges Robineau, governor of the Banque de France, and other financiers have already been held, and tomorrow a formal ministerial council will be held.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 19.—M. Peret, French Finance Minister, left for France today after discussing the debt settlement with Mr. Churchill. Interviewed this morning, M. Peret said: "We have arrived at nothing definite yet, but the time was short, and it is better in these matters where each party has to make concessions, perhaps, to go slowly. I shall return to London as soon as circumstances allow."

INDIAN RULER LEAVES
BRITAIN FOR INDIABy Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 19.—The ex-Begum of Bhopal and her third son, the Nawab Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan,COUNT BETHLEN
DENIES CHARGESHungarian Minister Gives
Evidence in the Franc
Forgery ProsecutionBy Special Cable
BUDAPEST, May 19.—The trial of those accused of forging French francs reached a high point when Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, testifying, denied the charges made against him by other witnesses and certain prisoners of having shared in the counterfeiting operations. The whole case revolves on whether Count Bethlen can be proved to be implicated. To the average Hungarian, it is of little import if Prince Windischgratz or Nadassy, ex-head of the police, is convicted, since both frankly admitted they forged the francs which were to have been used to damage France's sup-SHIP MANAGEMENT
COURSE ESTABLISHEDM. I. T. Offers Four-Year
Educational Program

Looking forward to expansion and more efficient operation of the American merchant marine, with an increasing demand for men trained in the business administration of marine transportation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology has established a course in ship operation and management.

The new course, which much encouragement has been given by American steamship companies, will be under the direction of Prof. J. R. Jack, head of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering, and Prof. Lawrence B. Chapman. It is intended for students who wish to enter the field of ship operation and management, the shore administration of shipping—and will include marine insurance, admiralty law and other branches of marine transportation in a broad educational program. Future international competition in trade, Professor Chapman said in discussing the course, will demand that ships and their power plants be designed specially for their trade route, and that more attention be given to the economic problems of ship operation and rapid turn around in port.

The new course will cover a period of four years. It is laid out to give a broad foundation in chemistry, physics, mathematics, drawing, history and English during the first two years. The last half will be devoted to business administration, the economics of ship management, operation, engineering, naval architecture and marine engineering.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
OF BEACHES IS URGED

PASADENA, Calif., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Importance of state, county and city parks in any program of public recreation was emphasized at a session of the annual California Conference of Social Work, meeting here this week. The principal address was delivered by Hugh Pomeroy of the Los Angeles County Planning Commission, who advocated public ownership of the beaches, the establishment of a state park commission, and the creation of more public parks.

WATERVILLE HIGH
TO ENTER CONTEST

WATERVILLE, Me., May 19 (Special).—The Waterville High School band and orchestra will compete in the music convocation in Boston on Friday and Saturday. Last year the Waterville High orchestra was awarded a large silver loving cup for first prize. This was the only Maine high school represented and this year the orchestra will be accompanied by the band.

MANY JOURNALISTS
ACCEPT INVITATION

CONCORD, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Thirty prominent journalists and publishers, representing such widely separated states as Washington, Georgia, Nebraska and New York, have already accepted invitations to be guests of the State of New Hampshire for the week of July 12.

The invitations were sent out a week ago by Gov. John G. Winant, who will welcome the guests to New Hampshire and accompany them on a week's tour of the State. They will start from Boston in motorcars July 12 for the White Mountains. During the week several meetings will be held, with addresses by prominent writers, following which there will be general discussions of problems of the press.

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Is It Going or Coming?



One-Way Streets and Parking Rules Mean Little to This Automobile. It May Be Parked on Either Side of the Street and Yet Be Within the Law. It is a Two-Way Automobile; That is, It Has Two Steering Wheels, Two Motors, Two Radiators. In Other Words, It is a "Forward Looking" Machine. A Memphis (Tenn.) Man is the Owner.

PROVISION DEALERS
AND GROCERS ELECTFall River Member to Head
State Association

Two hundred retail grocers and provision dealers from all parts of Massachusetts were in Boston this afternoon for the twenty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association. The convention opened at 1:30 o'clock and reports from individual associations were submitted. Reports of the secretary and treasurer as well as the legislative agent of the association, Frank E. Willis, were also read.

"Ladies accompanying the delegates were taken by automobile for a visit to the Modern Priscilla Improving Plant, and also a visit to Wayside Inn, Sudbury, returning to attend the annual banquet in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, this evening."

Charles E. Hiers' Company of Philadelphia, came to Boston especially to give his lecture at the banquet tonight on "The Romance of Your Job."

Election of officers, which was not contested, resulted as follows: William Hampton of Fall River, president; 13 vice-presidents as follows: William F. Alden of Whitman, John Boyle of Fitchburg, Paul Cilrino of Dorchester, R. E. Foy of Quincy, Frank F. Hill of Dorchester, John Hutchinson of Arlington, William B. Loomis of Westfield, M. D. McLaskey of Cambridge, P. F. Sampson of Plymouth, Ralph C. Sheppard of Gloucester, W. H. Sims of Braintree, John Torphy of Fall River, and James H. White of South Boston. Ten directors were also elected.

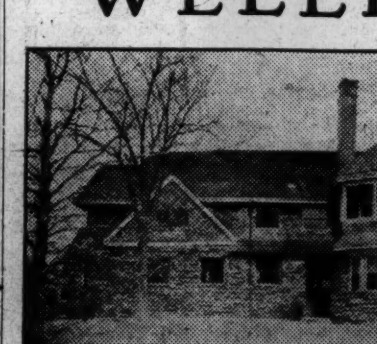
LEXINGTON GRADUATION PLANS

LEXINGTON, Mass., May 19 (Special).—The annual graduation exercises of the Lexington High School will be held in the auditorium of the new high school building, on Friday evening, June 18, at 8 o'clock, and this will be the first time that the commencement has taken place in the new school, which was opened last fall. William C. Crawford, headmaster of the Boston High School, will be the speaker of the evening.

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MODERN AND ANTIQUE
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

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One of the most beautiful places in Wellesley, renowned for its beautiful homes and ideal community life. A stone-and-shingle home of the best English architecture. More than six acres of carefully landscaped lawns, high elevation with magnificent view of the wooded slopes of Needham and Dover, surrounded by homes of cultured people—here is a home worthy of your consideration. It is also conveniently near Wellesley College, stores, schools and railroad station.

Drive out Grove Street from Wellesley Square. Agent on premises today, 2-6 o'clock. Shown by appointment at any time.

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.
One State Street, Boston, or call Wellesley 1563

BUDGET DEBATE
ENDS IN OTTAWALiberal Government Obtains
Majority of 13 Votes—
Premier's Statement

OTTAWA, Ont., May 19 (Special).—The budget debate, which has been occupying the undivided attention of the House of Commons since April 15, came to an end at 4:30 this morning, when upon division the Government's fiscal policy was sustained by a vote of 121 to 108, and R. J. Manion's amendment, deploring the board of the Government in failing to have an investigation by its tariff board before reducing the duty on motorcars, was lost by an equal number of votes, in both cases all parties combining against the Conservatives.

The day's debate was enlivened somewhat by a three hours' defense of the Government's régime by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and a vigorous attack thereon by R. B. Bennett, the Conservative member from Calgary West, who took exception to practically every phase of the budget brought down by J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance.

Government's Action Vindicated
After declaring that the policy of the Government in retaining office, although with a minority group, had been amply vindicated throughout the numerous attacks launched by the Opposition, Mr. King renewed the leading feature of the present budget, claiming that the policy that dictated it had changed an unfavorable trade balance to a favorable one of \$401,000,000 during the past year; had wrought a decrease of taxation of upward of \$25,000,000; had balanced the budget for the third time in succession and had brought an ever-increasing prosperity throughout the country. He compared the years 1921 and 1925 (the former under a Conservative administration), during which time total expenditures had been reduced from \$528,000,000 to \$351,000,000; ordinary capital expenditures from \$418,000,000 to \$239,000,000 and the consolidated fund from \$361,000,000 to \$318,000,000.

BANK DEPOSITS ARE RECORD

Business conditions had improved, and bank deposits on March 31 last reached a record of \$1,337,500,000. "We have been able to bring down taxation because we have persistently and consistently pursued a policy of reduction," he declared, and drew the attention of the House to such results as the reduction in duty on agricultural implements, increased production of natural products, wider world markets, trade treaties within the Empire, removal of the cattle embargo in Great Britain, the reduction of sales and income taxes, return to penny postage, and the reduction of duty on motorcars and trucks.

These things, he said, spoke well for the efforts of the Government during the last four years, and made not only for Canada's economic benefit but also for its closer unification and the unification of the Empire as a whole.

REFUSE CARTING BILL
UNDER INVESTIGATION

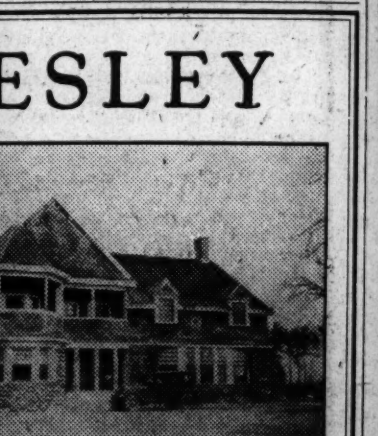
Mayor Nichols referred the report of the Boston Finance Commission on the two contracts for the removal of ashes and debris in the North, West and South ends of Boston to the law department of the city. He said he had asked the commission to investigate the bill rendered by Michael H. Lounie. The Mayor made this comment:

The important feature in the Finance Commission statement, relating to the collection of refuse and garbage, is that it touched upon the contract of Michael H. Lounie, which

What Price
Vacation

Do you know that a Colorado vacation is scarcely a question of price? The difference between a near-home vacation and a trip to the West is so slight that you cannot afford to let wonderful Colorado remain longer an unknown land of mystery.

Ask about "Personally Conducted" or "All-Expense-Go-As-You-Please" Vacation Tours.



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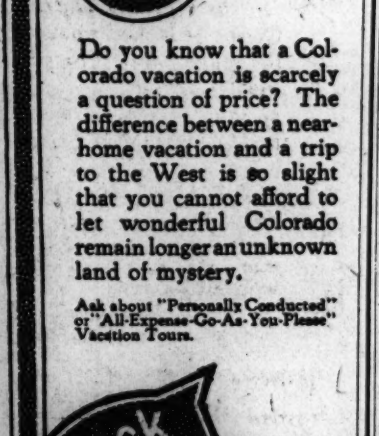
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PERMANENT MINING PEACE
SOUGHT BY SENATE AND HOUSECopeland and Parker Measures Are Agreed in Policy, But
Differ in Agencies—Mr. Jacobstein Commends Attention Given Solution of Coal Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 19.—Both houses of Congress have before them bills approved in committee which offer means and devices for maintaining peace in the coal industry.

The Senate bill is known as the Copeland measure, sponsored by Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York. It has the approval of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The measure sent to the House is known as the Parker bill. Literally it is the product of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Under the procedure of the House, all committee measures bear the name of the chairman of the group. In this instance James S. Parker (R.), Representative from New York, assumed responsibility for the project.

In general effect and in methods the measures are similar. Both would open wide the way for mine operators and miners to settle their problems between themselves. A fact-finding agency would be instituted under the provisions of either bill. Emergency powers for arbitration and conciliation are specified for the President in the measures. Neither act in any way would permit governmental intervention as a permanent factor in the industry. For purpose and results the measures parallel one another but the agencies and instruments that would be utilized are considerably different.

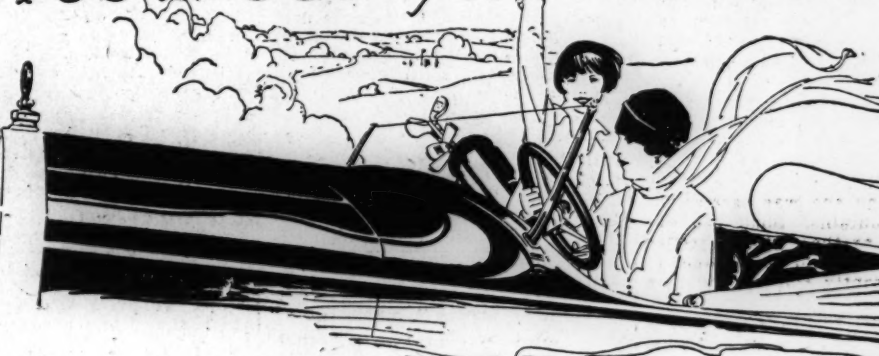
The Copeland measure would establish a new permanent fact-finding bureau. It would develop a staff of experts, and their counsel would be available to Congress and the President for effecting solutions of difficulties. Miners and operators would be allowed to form any arbitration and mediation machinery they deemed desirable.

In the event that an agreement could not be reached the Copeland bill would empower the President to employ existing governmental agencies or name a new group to attempt a settlement. This failing, the Chief Executive could appoint an emergency coal board which would be required to make a report on the situation to the President within 30 days. Upon this report the President would decide whether to continue his efforts for harmony or to proclaim an emergency and appoint a federal fuel administrator.

FLASKS LOSE FAVOR.
DECLARE JEWELERS

DALLAS, Tex., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—A slump has come about in the demand for pocket flasks, cocktail shakers and other equipment which formerly was associated generally with the consumption of intoxicants, jewelers of Texas and Louisiana reported at their convention held in this city.

W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, who addressed the joint convention, was introduced by Arthur A. Everts, former president of the National Association of Jewelers, as "the man who helped to make it possible for the American working man to save some money with which to buy jewelry and other little luxuries."

SPORT
Footwear for Women

—and Young Women

THE season is here when the great out-of-doors calls, when playtime is for sports, and sports call for style, when women take part. Here are the very newest arrivals in sport footwear, all bright, lively and comfortable. The selection is so wide that most any sport costume can be completed with a pair of the finest sport shoes we have ever offered.

EDUCATOR
SHOE

"Tedesco"
White elk oxford, green lizard trimmed. Novelty lacing. Composition sole and rubber heel.



"Brae Burn"
Blonde elk moccasin oxford. Fancy perforations and stitching. Composition sole. Also made in tan elk.



"Oakley"
Dark tan lizard trim on alligator soft toe oxford. A very rich model. Composition sole and rubber heel.



"Uplands"
Russia calf and blonde calf oxford. Crepe rubber sole and heel.



"Longwood"
White buck strap oxford with white lizard trimming. Composition sole, rubber heel. Also in tan calf.



"Essex"
Russia Calf oxford with tan lizard trimming. Rubber heel.

We wish we could reproduce these shoes here in color. They are beautiful; so easy, so stylish. Just come in to try them on. Remember sport shoes are worn on many occasions by the smartest dressers today. All numbers shown have the famous Educator trade-mark—a guarantee of satisfaction, fit and service.

Rice and Hutchins

ALL-AMERICA SHOE SHOPS
66 Summer Street 79 Tremont Street

WILLSON'S SHOE SHOP
388 Washington Street, Boston

We have Educator Shoes for every member of the family
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Have
Your Hat Done Right

By EXPERIENCED HATTERS

We have the largest repair department in New England connected with our business for cleansing, reblocking, bleaching and retrimming hats of all descriptions. Prices moderate.

Boston Panama Hat Company
REMOVED TO

33 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON
OVER SUMNER'S MARKET

RICH COLORS AND VARIED DESIGN MAKE ARTISTIC STUCCO HOUSES

Wide Range of Possibilities for Individual Tastes of Home Owners Illustrated at Exhibition at Wentworth Institute

Artistic possibilities of stucco cement for houses of distinction, beauty, color and novelty were illustrated last evening at the Wentworth Institute. Formerly stucco made a rather flat dry surface, but today the 65 different shades and tones and the designs on the surface as illustrated in many Florida houses and some 50 already built in and around Boston, afford a striking illustration of the range for individual tastes.

A large group of architects and contractors attended the exhibition, which was conducted by the Portland Cement Association in co-operation with the California Stucco Products Company of New England, Inc., of which N. M. Bernier is the active head.

It was almost a case of "build a house while you wait," so deft were the expert demonstrators who mixed the cement stucco, gave it just any one of about 65 shades and colors from the scarlet of the fastidious to the velvet purple of the orchid or from the Roman colors of the rainbow to the slashing effects at sunset.

Costs Nearly Same
Fifty houses, the experts of the Portland Cement Association said, were built in and about Boston last year and they will be surprised if more are not erected this year as the work costs per foot of wall just about the same for wood frame and siding, concrete block and stucco and wood-frame and stucco.

The cement exhibitors told the architects and contractors that the variety of artistic possibilities of Portland cement stucco and texture and color variations are now made to contribute their full share to the beauty of an architectural design. The exhibition showed that the generous use of color is apparent in the newer stucco effects. It was told how the use of mineral pigments or especially selected colored sands and tones from which an architect may select that best suited to his design. Combinations of coloring materials are used to produce polychrome effects of rare beauty and effective novelty.

Coloring Effects
How coloring may give to a house the effect of having grown in its setting was described as careful selection of the proper color and texture of cement stucco for the style and location of the building. The Italian style, it was said, is sure to become widespread in use in this country. A free use of the paler shades of pink, buff or cream is characteristic of this Italian treatment. The texture, or outside finish, is usually wrought, the variations in the surface being troweled smooth in places.

The use of stucco on the California coast was made much of in the description of the work by the experts last night. They showed picture after picture of the California stucco colonies, and how all shades of coloring are adapted to variation in designs of bungalows and the heightened effect the many-colored tile roofs give to the general grouping.

The Spanish and Latin designs plainly show their predominance in California building, it was said. In Massachusetts and other New England states the stucco has been found to be especially adaptable to the construction of the quaint and stately Colonial house.

Art in Plastering
Texture in stucco is the effect gained by working or applying the mortar of the finish coat with the expert's tools to attain various degrees of roughness or design. The variety of textures to be had is limited only by the skill of the plasterer.

He may produce a fine, leaf-like finish or a troweled spatter dash finish, or the stucco may be applied in a broad feather-like sweep, producing an attractive irregularity which gives the building that individuality and character which lifts it out of the commonplace.

In general, the finer textures will be found to be more suitable for use on the smaller houses, while the heavier textures are adaptable for larger homes, where at a distance the softer effect of uniformity appears.

The three-story building at 1040-1042 Commonwealth Avenue has been purchased by the Hinchcliff Motor Car Company. The transaction is said to have involved \$200,000, the Robert A. Nordborn Company has announced.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has acquired the five-story brick building at 34 Ivy Street. There is a lot of land. The total assessed valuation is \$45,000.

Willard Welsh Realty Company reports the following sales of building lots on Lawrence Estates, Medford: To Ethel A. Hall of Winchester, 6000 feet on Woodside Road; Edwin C. Adams of Medford, R. W. and F. G. Sweetland of Everett and Edward G. Pine of Charlestown, each a lot on Damon Road; lots on Ramshead Road to Edgar W. Nicholson of Woburn and Arthur W. and Mary J. Johnson of Medford; a lot on Edwin Hills Road, James P. Hahney of Chelsea buys on Lawrence Road, and Minnie H. Ricker of Medford buys a lot on the corner of Lawrence Road and Damon Road. Marie O. Stevens and Rachel E. Hixon of Dorchester buy a lot on Woodside Road and Francis E. and Nellie V. Harward a lot on Badger Road. John W. Wilson of Somerville buys on Woodside Road and Myra E. Mahogany of Medford on Burbank Road.

On Brooks Estates, West Medford, Ottilie M. and George W. Medford, 16,570 feet on Pine Ridge Road; J. H. and Eva L. Rogers, West Medford, 7500 feet on Pine Ridge Road and Saltonstall Road; Catherine G. Gavan, West Somerville, about 7000 feet on Grace Road; Faith H. Black, West Medford, 8700 feet on Pine Ridge Road.

The Otis Realty Corporation, 34 Milk Street, Boston, has purchased garage at 1481 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, to the Yellow Driveway Stations, Inc. K. J. Quinn & Co. have renewed the lease of the entire building at 80 Battery March Street with Priest, Page & Co. The National Shawmut Bank has taken a suite of offices in the Newport Building, 63 Devonshire Street. Charles A. Savin and John W. Webber, trustees of the John L. Whiting Estate Trust, have renewed the lease of the Blake Signal & Manufacturing Company of the fifth floor in the Whiting Building, 221 High Street. The W. & B. Manufacturing Company has rented to Abraham Adelson the basement at 16 Kingston Street for the wholesale dry goods business. Everett Factories & Terminal Corporation has leased the entire second floor in the building 210 Broadway, Everett, to George W. DeSmet for the manufacture of crepe rubber soles. Leon Strauss has leased to the Friedman Fashion Hat Company, the second floor at 11-A Kingston Street. The American Agricultural Chemical Company has leased the wharf property 63-65 Medford Street, Charlestown, to the Glendale Coal Company. The lessee plans to develop the property with the adjoining parcel which it owns at 49 Medford Street. This property consists of 72,382 square feet of land having a substantial frontage on the south channel of the Mystic River and a one-story warehouse. This lease was consummated through the office of Joseph P. Day, Inc., of New York, and C. W. Whittier & Brother.

GOODNOUGH BILL SENT TO HOUSE

Amended Water Supply Act, After Extensive Discussion, Passed in Senate

Hearings will be begun tomorrow by the Massachusetts House of Representatives' Committee on Ways and Means on the amended Goodnough water supply bill, which was received under suspension of rules from the Senate last night. It is expected that hearings will be brief, after which will begin what will probably be the most closely contested debate of the session.

From the tangle of legislative jockeying, amendment, counter amendment, and diverse parliamentary strategies which have been employed in the Senate and its lobbies for the past few days emerge the following constructive steps: a bill following in the main the recommendations made four years ago by X. H. Goodnough, chief engineer for the State Health Department, for tapping Ware and Swift River water sources, with numerous amendments making the bill satisfactory to Worcester.

Tunnel to Cost \$12,000,000

The Senate bill provides that a tunnel be dug from Coldbrook Springs on the Ware River to the Wachusett Reservoir, a distance of

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president of the society, will preside. Reports of the year's work will be made by the officers of the society, and there will be brief reports from the Lend-a-Hand clubs, given by Mrs. Henry C. Davis Jr., Unity Club, Lexington; Robert Holmes, Lend-a-Hand Club, Brockton; Miss Rita De Mond, Sunnyside Club, Woburn; and Mrs. Emma Abbot Allen, Dorothea Dix and Lincoln clubs, Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Ethel Hale Freeman, of the Lend-a-Hand Dramatic Club of Greater Boston, will read selections from Dr. Hale's story of "Ten Times One Is Ten," and Edwin D. Mead, the author and lecturer, friend of Dr. Hale and associated with him in international and peace movements, will deliver an address entitled "In Memory of Dr. Hale." There will be singing by the Glee Club of the Ten Times One Club of Brockton.

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL INVITES GARDENERS

June Designated for Visits of Club Members

The month of June has been designated as a special visiting period for the members of the Garden Club of America by the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture for Women at Groton, Mass. It was announced today. The time has been selected with two considerations in view. At that time there will be more members of the club within easy access of the school than at any other time of the year, and during the month of June the many gardens in the school grounds will be at the height of their flowering season.

The gardens of Lowthorpe School range through all conceivable sizes and types, and the visitor, whether her gardening problem be a window box or a large estate, will find its solution there. Flowers, shrubs, hedges, vines, fruit and shade trees, all have their special allocations and attention, and it is difficult to find a wider variety of design and layout. "We decided to invite this visit during the period," Mrs. Stephen B. Davol, president of the board of trustees, stated, "because Lowthorpe School wished to recognize the service of the Garden Club of America in having raised the standards of garden design in this country and in having contributed so largely to the public interest in the garden as a factor of importance in the building of a home."

It was believed that a great many members of the Garden Club of America from all parts of the United States would be in New England for college commencement ceremonies in June, and that they could more readily take advantage of an invitation to visit Lowthorpe than at any other time.

The visit of Garden Club members to Lowthorpe is one of the features marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Lowthorpe School as a center of education in landscape architecture and horticulture for women exclusively.

WHEATON SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

NORTON, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Psyche, Wheaton's honorary English society founded by Lucy Larcom when she was a teacher in the seminary, will next year be headed by Ruth Hamblen '27, Portland, Me. It was made known today. Miss Hamblen has for two years attended the honors of highest scholarship in the college, and was one of the six members of her class to gain admittance into Psyche last October. The other officers for the coming year are: vice-president, Virginia Rhinehart '27, Schenectady, N. Y., and secretary, Edith Knowlton '27, Fairfield, Me. Officers of the musical clubs made known at the same time will be as follows: president, Dorothy Thorpe '27, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, Edith Dodge '28, Woburn; secretary, Althea Webber '28, Auburn, Me.; treasurer, Ruth Fenderson '29, Wareham. Miss Thorpe will also be a member of the college government board next year. Both Miss Dodge and Miss Webber have served as song leaders of their class.

CHATHAM STARTS COASTAL SERVICE

Merchants and Miners Line Adding to Fleet

Before the sailing today of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company's new coastwise steamer Chatham on her initial voyage from Baltimore to Jacksonville, plans were announced to place the steamer in the service between Boston and Baltimore early next month. The steamer Berkshire, first of five ships to be added to the new fleet, will ply on the Boston and Baltimore line to accommodate the heavy summer tourist traffic.

The Chatham is 368 feet long, with a gross tonnage which displaces 7000 tons. The liner has four freight decks and two passenger decks which will accommodate 300 persons. Provision that tourists may take their automobiles on board without crating is one of the conveniences which the line offers.

A feature in the propulsion system is the Chatham's modern oil-fired turbines which are convertible to coal. The Chatham was laid down in the yards of the Newport News & Drydocking Company in Newport News, Va., in 1924, and was launched from that yard on Feb. 4, 1925.

LEND-A-HAND SOCIETY PLANS PUBLIC MEETING

The public meeting of the Lend-a-Hand Society will be held in the Edward Everett Memorial Chapel, First Church, corner Marlborough and Berkeley streets, on Saturday afternoon, May 22, at 2:30 p. m. The Rev. Christopher R. Elliot,

GRADED WAGE SCALE SOUGHT

Moving of Lynn Shoe Plants Said to Be Based on Pay Schedule

LYNN, Mass., May 19 (Special).—A strong demand for a graded wage scale in the local shoe industry is expected to follow the action of four manufacturing concerns, which located here last year as the result of activities of the industrial department of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, in moving, or taking steps to move, from this city. They declare they cannot meet the competition in the open market for the class of shoes they manufacture owing to the high wage scale in Lynn.

The Lynn Way Shoe Company, has leased factory space in Haverhill and most of its plant has been moved to that city. The Freedman Shoe Company, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverhill is said to have agreed not to molest the firm for a year and to permit them to conduct an "open shop."

All four of these concerns manufacture a woman's shoe which retails for an average of \$4 per pair. They are called upon to pay the same wage schedule, handed down by the State Board of Arbitration, that is paid by local concerns manufacturing shoes which retail for \$7 and \$8 per pair.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, halled as the salvation of the Lynn shoe situation when it resumed control here after being out of the city for nearly a score of years, has insisted that the state board adhere to the grade of shoe manufactured. While the union, in many instances, has not attempted to force a stamp contract, calling for employment of none but union help, it has insisted that state board prices be paid.

Because of the situation Edward Howard, industrial secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, today visited Charles L. Bain general secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union at the Boston headquarters of the national union, and the first time that the chamber has appealed directly to the headquarters of any union but it felt that something must be done to establish a graded price list in Lynn which will permit the manufacture of the cheaper grade shoe.

The last convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union went on record as in favor of a graded price list but so far the local unions have refused to give the issue serious consideration.

BOSTON REALTORS PLAN OUTING

The annual spring outing of the Boston Real Estate Exchange is to be held at the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott on June 9.

Evening Features FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 19 EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (380 Meters)
4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 4:30—News flashes. 5—The Day. 5:15—Live stock and market report. 5:30—Kiddies Club. 5:45—Dinner dance. 6—The Day. 6:15—The Day. 6:30—The Day. 6:45—The Day. 7—The Day. 7:15—The Day. 7:30—The Day. 7:45—The Day. 8—The Day. 8:15—The Day. 8:30—The Day. 8:45—The Day. 9—The Day. 9:15—The Day. 9:30—The Day. 9:45—The Day. 10—The Day. 10:15—The Day. 10:30—The Day. 10:45—The Day. 11—The Day. 11:15—The Day. 11:30—The Day. 11:45—The Day. 12—The Day. 12:15—The Day. 12:30—The Day. 12:45—The Day. 1—The Day. 1:15—The Day. 1:30—The Day. 1:45—The Day. 2—The Day. 2:15—The Day. 2:30—The Day. 2:45—The Day. 3—The Day. 3:15—The Day. 3:30—The Day. 3:45—The Day. 4—The Day. 4:15—The Day. 4:30—The Day. 4:45—The Day. 5—The Day. 5:15—The Day. 5:30—The Day. 5:45—The Day. 6—The Day. 6:15—The Day. 6:30—The Day. 6:45—The Day. 7—The Day. 7:15—The Day. 7:30—The Day. 7:45—The Day. 8—The Day. 8:15—The Day. 8:30—The Day. 8:45—The Day. 9—The Day. 9:15—The Day. 9:30—The Day. 9:45—The 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Massachusetts Women Voters Urged to Attack Corruption

Mayor Bauer of Lynn, in Welcoming League, Says
Abuses in Municipal Government Have Grown
to an Extent That Is Appalling

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, called on the women of Massachusetts to rid its cities and towns of corruption in government, when he brought the greetings of Lynn to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters opening its annual meeting here today. Several hundred women representing every section of Massachusetts were gathered at the New Ocean House for the event. Proceedings will be largely inspirational and routine.

Mayor Bauer was introduced shortly after the convention was convened at 2 p. m. by the public treasury. "James Bryce was right when he said that the problem of democracy was a problem of the cities. The waste, extravagance, inefficiency and graft that continually go on in our city governments all over this country is a crime against the Nation and a crime against the humblest people who have to carry, by far, the larger burden caused by this kind of city management. It is astonishing how indifferent, otherwise honest and respectable people become when they are asked to pay taxes. I have called it the 'public hope chest.' Because everyone, apparently, is hoping to get something from it or hoping to assist their friends in getting something from it, to such an extent that it is appalling in its indifference to the abuses which have grown into long established customs.

"Any tax rate over \$22 per \$1000 valuation in any city of this country is positive evidence of mismanagement, waste, inefficiency and graft. These deplorable factors have become so thoroughly established by custom among the different departments in city work that they no longer occasion even a passing thought that carelessness in the handling of time and money belonging to the people is an immoral business procedure.

"The women, as I have said on many occasions, are the moral conscience of our home life and have

been for generations. Their new political responsibility should compel them to take part in our public life so that we may have the benefit of their moral balance in this great work for all the people. The women can supply this naturally and positively, and my earnest hope is that they will undertake this—their greatest obligation to their own country, and go forward with it as rapidly as possible."

The ticket announced by the nominating committee, Mrs. Llewellyn D. Seaver, chairman, is as follows: For president, Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie; first vice-president, Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch; second vice-president, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins; treasurer, Dr. Mary T. Maynard; secretary, Mrs. Joseph A. McCord; directors-at-large, Mrs. J. Dellinger Barney, Mrs. LeRue Brown, Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, Mrs. George C. Morton, Mrs. William Z. Ripley; county chairmen, Barnstable, Miss Clara J. Hallett; Plymouth, Mrs. C. F. Ganniss; Norfolk, Mrs. C. C. Dunbar; Middlesex, Mrs. Herbert Bernier; Essex, Miss Nancy Plagg; Worcester, Mrs. Grace Shearer Nims; Hampden, Mrs. Robert E. Stebbins; Hampshire, Mrs. Howard Hordford; Berkshire, Mrs. Robert D. Leigh; Franklin, Mrs. G. Cochrane Smith.

Following a banquet at the hotel this evening, several women holding public office are to speak of their campaigns and their experiences in office. Included among them are Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, member of the Massachusetts Legislature; Mrs. Edmund Whitman, member of the Cambridge City Council; Miss E. Caroline Pierce, town clerk of Arlington; and Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, member of the Boston School Committee. Following the addresses, two plays, tabloid dramas, will be presented.

Elections will take place tomorrow at the opening of the afternoon session; at the other day sessions the delegates will hear reports, make plans for the coming year, and the year 1926-27, and consider proposed amendments to the constitution.

VOTING FOR NEW BISHOP BEGINS

Connecticut Episcopal Diocese
Decides to Change
Balloting Method

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19 (AP).—Future elections of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Connecticut diocese will be in open convention, the clergy and laity voting concurrently, although separately, instead of the present manner of the clergy making a choice and then notifying the laity.

This change was made at the annual diocesan convention today, preliminary to the clergy taking a ballot for choice of a coadjutor bishop of the diocese, as requested by Rt. Rev. Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster, who, after 29 years of service, desires to be relieved of some priestly duties. The change will be effective next year and was not applicable to today's convention.

The delegates, sitting in Christ Cathedral Church here today, after transaction of routine business, accepted the report of the committee on changes in constitution and by-laws, which recommended concurrent balloting by clergy and laity on candidates for the bishopric. Last year the clergy, who alone balloted, were deadlocked on the twelfth ballot. Opinion was then advanced that if laity balloted on candidates their preferences might help to solve the difficulties confronting the clergy.

The clergy, after a prayer service, began their balloting. This diocese has a suffragan bishop in the Right Rev. E. Campion Acheson, but no right of succession to the bishopric is vested in that office.

When nominations were called for, the name of the Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, was the first presented. Others were the Rev. Dr. Wallace J. Gardner, St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I.; the Rev. George Toop, Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia; Suffragan Bishop E. Campion Acheson of Middletown; the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury, headmaster of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; and the Rev. Mr. Hooper of Hartford.

The first ballot gave Acheson 63; Sherrill 31; Gardner 24; Drury 14; Bishop Jones of New Jersey 5; Dr. Fleming James of Middletown; Very Rev. Dr. Howard Robbins of New York City; Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Rev. George Toop, 2 votes each; Rev. Dr. Hooper, Hartford; Rev. James S. Neill of Manchester; Rev. Dr. H. E. W. Fosbrook, Dean of the New York Theological Seminary, New York; Rev. J. Chauncey Lindley of Torrington; Rev. Dr. John Plumb, secretary of the Connecticut diocese, and Rev. James Sheering, of New York, one each.

On the second ballot 147 votes were cast, making 74 necessary for election. The results: Acheson 68, Sherrill 34, Gardner 25, Drury 10, Robbins 2; Mr. Toop, Jones, James, Fosbrook, Plumb, the Rev. John H. Fitzgerald of New York and the Rev. F. S. Kenyon of West Haven, one vote each.

The convention recessed for lunch.

CHURCH SCHOOL UNION TO MEET
FALL RIVER, Mass., May 18 (Special).—The annual meeting of the southern branch of the Massachusetts Church School Union will be held Saturday at Christ Church, Swansea, a suburb of this city. The speakers will be Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the women's prison at Sherborn, whose subject will be "Where the Church School Has Failed With Girls"; George P. Campbell, superintendent of the industrial school at Shirley; "Where the Church School Has Failed With Boys," and the Rev. Frank Damrosch, rector of St. James Church, Brooklyn, on "Three Objectives in Teaching."

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB CHAIRMEN CHOSEN

Committee Heads Will Organize
Year's Activities

Chairman of committees for the coming year were appointed by the new executive committee of the Women's City Club of Boston at a meeting held in the clubhouse last evening in preparation for a year that is expected to be particularly busy in speakers and events. Mrs. William Z. Ripley, who has just retired as president, was made chairman of the activities committee; Miss C. Isabel Baker of art and library; Miss Margaret S. Everts, finance; Mrs. Miriam N. Loomis, house; Mrs. Herbert H. Longwell, membership; Mrs. Parker B. Field, nominating; Mrs. Florence J. Cowles, publicity; Mrs. Edward L. Gulick, reciprocal relations. Other members of the committee are to be appointed next week.

The fourth annual flower show of the club held yesterday proved to be of greater interest than any of its predecessors. Given with the idea both of encouraging the cultivation of flowers in the home garden and the beautification of the city, the members exhibit each year and marked improvement is shown both in the flowers and their arrangement.

An illustrated talk on English gardens was given in the afternoon by Robert Nathan Cram, landscape architect.

Prizes were awarded as follows: For arrangement of dining or luncheon or supper table, Mrs. Cyrus Kaufman; an arrangement for living room, hall or dining room, Mrs. Robert Cushman and Mrs. Oakes Ames; arrangement of flowering shrubs, grown by exhibitor, Mrs. Walter Austin; spring flowers grown by exhibitor, Mrs. Edward Rose; arrangement of wild flowers, Miss Margaret Stone.

ROAD TO NANTASKET TO BE 40 FEET WIDE

While the Massachusetts Division of Highways will begin work at once to widen to 40 feet the Nantasket Beach-Boston highway from Fore River to Hingham Center, the entire stretch of 4½ miles to be completed by Nov. 1, operations on that stretch between Beal Street and the Fore River bridge will not be started until after Labor Day. Only drainage work will be done on this section of the highway.

Throughout the summer, the Highway Division will post notices in Quincy and Hingham advising automobile operators to go through South Weymouth, but the main thoroughfare is to be kept open to one-way traffic from the Fore River to the Hingham line. The entire improvement is to cost about \$252,000. The roadways to be built of bituminous concrete.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ROADS NOW OPEN

CONCORD, N. H., May 19 (AP).—Following an official inspection of roads in the White Mountains and the northern sections of the State, F. E. Everett, highway commissioner, today announced that the roads are in excellent condition and that all, including the Notch highways, are now open to traffic. The mountains are snow-capped and some of the latest and ponds are ice-covered. Even Devils Notch, which ordinarily at this time offers traffic difficulties, is in excellent condition, the commissioner reported.

VERMONT BAPTIST CONVENTION OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., May 19 (AP).—William W. Stickney, recently an-

nounced candidate for election to the United States Senate, appeared at the Vermont Baptist convention yesterday as the president of the board of trustees. He reviewed its 100 years history and congratulated the women of the organization on their part in bringing the national prohibition amendment into being.

On Mr. Stickney's suggestion, the convention voted to make a permanent contract with Dr. W. A. Davidson of Burlington as secretary, with retirement on half pay. Dr. Davidson has been secretary for 27 years.

DEFER REVISION OF CURRICULUM

Educators Discuss Proposed
Changes at State House

Contrary to earlier expectations, it is doubtful if specific recommendations for revisions in courses of study and methods of teaching in Massachusetts public schools will be made this spring, and action is not expected until fall, it became known today at a conference of leading public school officials held at the State House.

Members of the "steering committee," which is charged with conducting a searching investigation into methods of instruction and subjects taught, with a view to making important recommendations, met in conference today. The committee has just received a number of detailed reports, which consider the present methods and achievement of present methods, and it will give them careful study.

The reports go into the aims of education thoroughly, and investigate the results which present methods are achieving. They are more abstract than specific, and do not make definite recommendations. The committee met today at the State House in the forenoon and afternoon, and had a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

NEED OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING IS VOICED

Undenominational Foundation
for Purpose Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, May 19.—Establishment of a foundation for non-denominational religious education was urged by Charles H. Tuttle, chairman of the Department of Religious Education of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, at a conference attended by more than 1000, held under the auspices of the business men's committee of the department, William E. Knox presiding.

To give definition to the objects of the campaign, Judge Thomas C. Crain, representing the Protestant Teachers' Association, presented a statement of eight "extents of religious teaching" which were endorsed by a rising vote.

They assert that the right of the parent to direct the training and nurture the character of the child is a paramount and fundamental right of the family, and that the possibility of divisive sectarianism for the complete secularization of public education requires of the churches close and active co-operation in a common and adequate educational purpose and policy.

TENNESSEE REGISTERS FAITH IN PRESIDENT

Republicans After Good
Roads, Better Education

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19 (Special).—Reaffirming confidence in the policies of the Coolidge Administration as being for the best interests of the country, the platform of the Republican Party in Tennessee adopted at the state convention here, sets forth a constructive program on which the party will base its race in Tennessee this year.

Among the main planks were those calling for development of education in Tennessee, the building of a statewide highway system and strict enforcement of the prohibition law.

Another plank favors the passage of the national child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. The platform also urged immediate relief for farmers and free text-books printed by the State for school children.

LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL WINS GREGG CONTEST

LOWELL, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Pupils of the stenography class of the Lowell High School on the highest honors in the international Gregg shorthand contest which included entrants from England, Canada, Australia, and throughout the United States. The Lowell pupils received first prize over high schools, academies and commercial colleges of many English-speaking countries.

There were 203 papers entered from Lowell. Miss Florence Harpoor, a member of the junior class, was awarded a gold ring by the World Association of Gregg Artists for her proficiency in the study. Her paper was considered the neatest and most accurate of all received. The Lowell High School stenographers won second prize last year.

SAFETY EFFORTS HELP INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

that in conjunction with the foremen of different departments, the improvements in results prove to the men who have their money invested in the activities how well the changing conditions pay them.

H. W. Moses, superintendent of the employment bureau of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, told how practical and persistent attention on the part of the management of great corporations is now being given to constructive régimes whereby the safety, comfort, health, and general well-being of the men and women at work in the factories of the State may be maintained and increased efficiency obtained.

Safety Helps Production
He analyzed his reports to show that greater production, steadier work and better wages and profits depend directly upon safety and health. The speaker told how many insurance corporations are revolutionizing their methods and making constructive regulations of great corporations in now being given to constructive régimes whereby the safety, comfort, health, and general well-being of the men and women at work in the factories of the State may be maintained and increased efficiency obtained.

"Law Enforcement"
Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, will give a report on "Law Enforcement," and the ensuing discussion will involve the proper selection and training of traffic officers and the creation of community interest in obedience to law, led by Martin Feeney, chief of police in Fall River. David S. Beyer, vice-president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston will discuss "Statistics," and Lloyd A. Blanchard, manager of the Springfield Safety Council, will start a discussion on "How to Use Local Statistics in a Safety Campaign."

The afternoon session will be under the direction of William F. Williams, State Commissioner of Public Works. The first address will be on "The Uniform Motor Vehicle Law" by Frank A. Goodwin, and afterward John W. Haigis, Senator from Greenfield, will start a discussion on "Creating Opinion for New Legislation."

**CHICAGO STUDENTS
AID WELFARE WORK**
Follows Adoption of Project Study Method

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, May 19.—Co-operation with public school workers of this city in development of the project method of teaching and helping is being practiced by the United Charities of Chicago, it was explained by Dr. Martin H. Bickham, director of the organization's department of public schools co-operation.

Civil service projects are being conducted in Chicago and the Bickham stated, "with recent development and use of the project system in schools and case work in family social programs new paths to further co-operation are opening up."

Describing a specific case of human helplessness rendered an unfortunate family by pupils of a Chicago high school, who aided the family for many months, Dr. Bickham said that the experience has been of considerable value to the girls of the school.

"It has combined the two essentials of a good civil service project, a purposeful experience and group co-operation in achieving their purpose."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLAYS NEW ROLE AS FRIEND OF ART

Promotion of Better Pictures Takes Place Beside
Better Harbors, Railroads, Factories, Among
Body's Objects—Art Gallery Opened

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (Staff Correspondence).—A chamber of commerce as the champion of art is the latest southern California achievement.

Discarding hoary theories about trade bodies being interested only in the more material evidences of growth in a community, the Los Angeles chamber is turning its attention to the things which, because of their cultural aspect, have hitherto been regarded as of no particular interest to a business organization.

And while the chamber will continue to champion a bigger and better harbor, promote trade relations between the rest of the world and southern California, boost new industries locating here and in a thousand ways work for the material growth of the city and district, it will devote serious consideration to the business of making the people of this vicinity as a whole more appreciative of the artistic endeavors which are going on in their midst.

Without removing the industrial exhibit from the basement, the chamber will create a permanent gallery of shifting art exhibits on the top floor of its new building.

Arthur S. Bent, engineering contractor, and recently elected president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is largely responsible for this departure from the usual run of chamber activities. Mr. Bent builds large and in the rough—he constructs huge dams back in the mountains to conserve the flood waters when it rains in this semi-arid district. But his first official utterance when he was elected president of the city's leading trade organization was that too much attention has been paid to purely economic growth in Los Angeles and not nearly enough attention to the less tangible values, which, he said, "make life itself finer, more effective, better worth while, ministering to the personal welfare and happiness of each citizen."

practical value in promoting the highest degree of highway safety, action and recommendations.

The speakers at the conference have been selected as far as possible from among the delegates to the Hoover meeting. The morning and afternoon sessions will be open to the general public.

The morning meeting will be presided over by Gen. Alfred F. Foote, State Commissioner of Public Safety. Governor Fuller will deliver an opening address, and a report will be made by Russell A. Sears of the Boston Elevated Railway Company on railway problems. George H. Hill, Worcester chief of police, will lead a discussion of "Education and the Regulation of Pedestrians."

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VICTORIA TO HAVE PAGEANTS
VICTORIA, B. C., May 10 (Special Correspondence).—A series of historical pageants, like those staged in various American cities every year, will be produced in Victoria as a community effort, starting this summer. It is planned to make the pageants a vital part of the city's life and they will be used to depict the romantic history of Canada's Pacific coast. They will be staged on a huge scale with Victoria people acting the various roles.

The collection is particularly valuable because of the destruction of similar documents during the World War.

HOTEL MEN PLAN STATE AID BILL

Massachusetts Association
Votes to Draft New Measure
Covering It

Members of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, in their annual meeting this morning at the Hotel Westminister, voted unanimously to draft and present to the State Legislature a new bill authorizing cities and towns of the Commonwealth to appropriate funds for the purpose of advertising the industrial, commercial and recreational advantages of Massachusetts.

This bill is to bring again to the Government the proposition advanced and later abandoned by the State Chamber of Commerce during the last year. The Hotel Association co-operated with the chamber until it was constrained to abandon activity following the adverse outcome of a referendum among local chambers of commerce.

The motion was made by Charles Brown, manager of East Bay Lodge, Osterville, and was passed by acclamation. Appropriations are not to exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the assessed valuation of the town.

The legislative committee reported that it had had and examined more than 1800 bills during the last year but had been confronted with very little adverse legislation to combat.

To Issue Road Bulletin
It was also voted to issue bi-weekly throughout the year a bulletin of road conditions to be sent to all hotels, automobile clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, railroad and steamship lines in order that tourists may be more readily and accurately informed of the possibility of transportation by motor over the roads of the State.

At present, it was alleged by managers from western Massachusetts, motorists are being told that the Mohawk Trail is impassable. It was reported by one delegate there has been no snow along the trail for more than two weeks, and that he has traveled many times in the last month and found it in perfect condition.

The meeting concluded with the election of officers for the following year. Emil F. Conlon, proprietor of the Hotel Westminister, was re-elected president; J. Tenyson Sellers, vice-president; Roy L. Race, secretary; Louis P. La France, treasurer; George H. Clarke, assistant secretary; Arthur L. Race and T. T. Brien, members of the executive committee for two years.

Entertained at Luncheon
Following this meeting, all the visiting hotel men were entertained at luncheon in the Egyptian room of the Hotel Brunswick by the New England Hotel Men's Exposition.

Tonight is announced as Steward's Night at the exposition. A large party of visitors will be entertained between 6 and 8 p. m. will be served a Boston baked dinner.

Tomorrow has been designated "New England Day," and the outstanding feature of the morning will be the meeting of the directors of

the New England Hotel Association at the Hotel Somerset.

This morning at 7 o'clock, delegates to the First District Convention of the New England Restaurant Association left the Copley-Plaza for a visit to the Fish Pier. Following that they divided into groups for the study of cafeteria, luncheon, and service restaurant problems. The convention adjourned this afternoon after a visit to the commissary of the Waldorf System, Inc., the largest centralized commissary in the world.

EINSTEIN THEORY WILL BE DEBATED

University Professors Will
Review Latest Tests

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 15 (Special Correspondence).—Is Einstein's theory of relativity breaking down under recent experiments? This question will be debated by natural scientists from three universities in a program at Indiana University, May 21 and 22, open to the public, under the auspices of local chapter of Sigma Xi, National Scientific Society.

Prof. R. D. Carmichael of the University of Illinois and Prof. H. T. Davis of Indiana University will present the arguments in favor of the theory. Prof. W. D. MacMillan, University of Chicago, and Prof. M. E. Huford, Indiana University, will show how recent experiments tend to disprove the Einstein theory. So far as known here, this will be the first time that the famous theory has been considered in public debate by American authorities. The debate will endeavor to answer the question: "Do the recently announced ether-drift experiments of Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, threaten the foundations of the Einstein theory of relativity?"

NEW ENGLAND PRESS ELECTS W. J. PAPE

By the Associated Press
William J. Pape, publisher of the Waterbury (Conn.) Republican-American, was elected president of the New England Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association at their annual meeting in Boston. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Robert L. Wright of the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette; treasurer, Charles L. Fuller of the Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise; secretary, James M. Langley of the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Labor problems were discussed. The meeting was addressed by Harvey J. Kelley, chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

VICTORIANS PROTEST RODEO

VICTORIA, B. C., May 11 (Special Correspondence).—A concerted move to prevent the holding of rodeo shows in this city has been launched by a group of leading citizens and is expected to receive the endorsement of the civic authorities. A large petition opposing such shows was filed with the city council recently. It declares that entertainments of this sort cause much suffering and hardship to animals, a view which is supported by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REDWOOD HIGHWAY LINK IS DEDICATED

Governors of Oregon and California
Officially

GRANTS PASS, Ore., May 19 (Special).—The dedication of the Douglas Memorial bridge over the Klamath River and the official opening of the new construction of the Redwood Highway by the Governors of the states of Oregon and California, marked the passing of the second oldest pioneer trail in Oregon.

Over this route from Crescent City to the Rogue River Valley the first gold rush blazed the way in 1850, before Oregon with its present boundaries was counted as a state. This trail was soon followed by a wagon road over the mountains, and over this primitive highway the entire southwestern part of Oregon held communication with the outside world until the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad through Grants Pass in 1883-84. Since that time the coast cities of northern California and southern Oregon have received mail and supplies over this route, via Grants Pass.

The charm of the new highway through a virgin forest lends added fascination to the Redwood Highway blossom land. This new route, on a war grade, crossing the Siskiyou Mountains at the lowest gap (2400 feet above sea level), traverses a section where nature is in her finest setting. Thousands have awaited this glimpse of one of the greatest forests in the world—the Redwoods.

COMMUNITY EFFORT BUILDS LARGE HOTEL

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., May 13 (Special Correspondence).—Bakersfield is building not only for present needs, but for the future. The formal opening of the new \$650,000 Hotel El Tejon marks the culmination of two years of community effort. Over 600 local stockholders are responsible for one of the most modern hotels in the San Joaquin Valley.

The Security Trust Company is making plans for a six-story structure to care for its rapidly increasing business. The Bakersfield Californian is building a fine newspaper plant. Many other new buildings have been completed and more are being planned for immediate construction.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY MEETS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19 (Special).—David I. Walsh, former United States Senator, was the speaker last night at the annual meeting of the Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts in the Hotel Kimball. Arthur S. Hall of this city was elected president of the society. Other officers elected were: vice-president, John M. Newton, Holyoke; second vice-president, James P. McKearin, Springfield; directors, Carl V. Libholm, Pittsfield, Daniel W. Williamson, Holyoke, Robert W. Mitchell, Turners Falls.



In Hartford

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ANGORA AWAITS AMBASSADORS

Foreign Diplomats Prefer
Comforts and Amenities
of Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—A news item like the following appears in the Angora newspapers every few months: "The Government has requested the American, English, French, German and Italian ambassadors to live at Angora." A few days later the same newspapers print the following reply with a big display: "The American, English, French, German and Italian ambassadors have informed the Government that they will come to Angora to live as soon as their embassies have been built." The ambassadors chuckle every time they read these diplomatic promises, and their wives, staffs and friends chuckle, too.

In fact, the ambassadors have not the slightest intention of going to Angora, and on a hot spring day when they lounge in the cool, green gardens of their summer houses along the Bosphorus, and think of their second or third secretary over in a hot, dusty town in the heart of Anatolia, they think with sympathy of a period 10 or 20 years later when other diplomats will be obliged to move over there.

Diplomats Refuse to Move
The diplomatic colony has always told the Government that it could not move to Angora because there were no suitable places to live, but some additional reasons were that there was no gaiety, no comfort, no luxuries, no amusements, and no social life in the new capital. Besides, the ambassador could get a better-furnished impression of the new Government from Constantinople than the close-up view he would get at Angora.

A Russian Jew named Souritch, the Soviet ambassador, went to Angora to live, but only the Afghan and Persian ministers followed him.

The big powers have all bought houses in Angora and sent over secretaries who send back reports about Kurdish and anti-anti rebels being executed in the central square every morning, and other disagreeable things.

At the ambassadors have refused to go to the new capital, except on brief visits, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal has refused to visit Constantinople, which makes a strange comedy. He has always been intensely annoyed because the diplomatic colony has remained away, believing that in an unfriendly atmosphere of Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Europeans, and old-fashioned Turks at Constantinople they would get a cynical impression about his regime, and he has been anxious to spend the summers at Prinkipo Island in the Sea of Marmara, on account of the heat at Angora, but has remained at home at Tchaikaya, and his friends say that he blames the ambassadors all day long every summer for keeping him there.

Changes in Angora
The French ambassador, M. Sarraut, accomplished more this spring by taking his wife and daughter to Angora, and having them tell everyone that they preferred Angora to Paris, than he could have accomplished with an army.

Angora today is a metropolis compared to three or four years ago, when Robert Imbrie, the American diplomatic agent, and his wife lived in a freight car in the railway yards. A new hotel has been built, several decent restaurants opened, and many municipal improvements made, but no ambassador can take his family over there, because there is no social life for his wife, no school for his children, and in summer it is hot and dirty.

Another inconvenience is that a military, naval or commercial attaché in Constantinople can be in contact with confidential agents without being watched continually, while in Angora he is watched by Turkish police all the time, and anyone suspected of giving him unfattering information about the country is executed without formality.

The big western powers have not reached any decision about building new embassies in Angora, but the Soviet Government built a big embassy. The Soviets have always been extremely active there because they are continually trying to use Turkey as a tool to make trouble for Europe, and they had to flatter the Turks in every way. In particular, they supported the Turkish nationalist movement against the Greek army, and have since urged the Turks to attack Mosul.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
MAKING PROGRESS

TORONTO, Ont., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The day is not far distant when the Canadian National

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Railways will be a profit-making business for the people of Canada. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the system, stated during an address to the members of the Canadian National Railway Association. He paid tribute to the splendid co-operation which he had received from all members of the system.

Courtesy had contributed much to the success achieved. "Courtesy, kindness and service bring traffic to the railway," said Sir Henry. "The effort of a single individual may not seem much, but when you mobilize and bring to bear the efforts of the whole staff it is a weapon and an instrument of irresistible force."

Tulips Welcoming Throngs to Garden

60,000 in Full Bloom, Reds,
Yellows, Blues, Purples Nod
Spring's Greeting

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 18—Belated showers, with the sun close upon them, have brought the tulips out in the Conservatory Court and near the Rock Garden in the New York Botanical Garden, where more than 60,000 tulips in full bloom nod a cheery welcome to the visitors who begin to come in place from early morning till night to see this sight that comes but once a year.

There are 160 species represented here, the reds and yellows of endless tines taking on a glow when the sun shines through them; the blues, deep purples and black adding rich and rare beauty to the gorgeous show. A few striped tulips, though a passé variety, have staged a return, but more popular combinations have a different color inside than out.

"The recent rain was good for the tulips," Kenneth R. Boynton, head gardener said, "and the sun following brought them out beautifully. Once a year it is possible to see all the species at the garden out at once, and at their best, and this is the public's chance."

Practically all the garden's flowering trees are in blossom. A pink season, following a yellow, is in full swing. The tree peonies, the magnolia, the red bud, the flowering crab apple and the cherries—a hundred or more different trees—present masses of different color inside than out.

About a hundred varieties of early lilacs are just beginning, and will come on in full following the tulips. The lilacs are starting, their season coming next to the lilacs.

Many rare wild species, especially little bulb from all over the world, are found in the Rock Garden, which is in full bloom. Of the early bulbs, only the grape hyacinths are left, but this garden presents a glory of yellow and white and purple, against a background of gray leaves.

It is expected to remain at its best for the next month and a half.

NORTH CAROLINA DRY
IN COMING ELECTION

All Candidates Opposed to
Repeal or Modification

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—North Carolina is one of the states that will elect a United States Senator this year, and it is also a State, political observers say, in which neither the wet nor the modificationists can hope to gain the slightest encouragement.

Both candidates for the Democratic nomination, Lee S. Overman, incumbent, and Robert R. Reynolds, his opponent in the State primaries, have publicly stated they are opposed to any modification whatsoever; that, on the contrary, they believe in giving the prohibition law a fair trial.

The one who is nominated by the Democratic majority in this State is approximately 100,000.

Further, none of the 10 candidates for the national House of Representatives has given the wets any encouragement by declaring for the repeal or modification of the Volstead Act.

Going further, Angus W. McLean, Governor, and all the members of the Supreme Court are prohibitionists, and O. Max Gardner, conceded to be next in line for the gubernatorial office, is opposed either to repeal or modification. He recently declared it would be dangerous to amend the prohibition law or to let down the bars in any way.

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Y. W. C. A. BRANCH IN PHILIPPINES

Twelfth Foreign Extension
Is the Result of Six-
Year Experiment

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 18—The Young Women's Christian Association will establish its first branch in the Philippines in the near future, it was announced at a special luncheon gathering of the world service council and foreign division of the association. This step follows a period of six years' experimental work in the Philippines undertaken by a provisional committee and will mark the twelfth extension of the American "Y" into foreign lands.

Miss Helen Davis of New York, who conducted the provisional activities in Manila and who will go as the head of the new unit, explained that the first request for a branch there had come 14 years ago. Since that time the need for an active organization has been steadily growing, and has now been officially recognized, through action taken last week by the executive committee of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.

The great benefit which young women in the Philippines will realize from having a branch established in their midst was stressed by Miss Solita Garduno, formerly of Manila, who has been educated in America and is going back as the first secretary of the "Y" in the Philippines. "It will mean another step toward freedom for women in the Philippines," she said. "Like all Oriental women, they find it difficult to articulate. But now they will be a new means of expression, a new release for their talents and energies and I think it is going to make them very happy."

The luncheon, which was partly of the nature of a farewell gathering for delegates who attended the association's convention in Milwaukee, had for its guests of honor Alice Bertrand of Geneva, vice-president of the world committee of the "Y"; Miss Charlotte Niven of London, secretary of the world committee, and Miss Mimi Kawai of Japan. They all told of their impressions of the association's work in America and of the messages they would carry back to their native countries.

Mme. Bertrand paid a tribute to the alertness she had found among American girls, and which she said indicated that the association, in its desire to learn more, was "a really living, moving thing, striving always for understanding, co-operation, love."

Miss Niven said she wanted to carry back to England the picture of the biennial convention which she described as "an experiment in pure democracy."

"Although there were 2500 persons present, the convention managed to be intimate and at the same time democratic," she said. "If we can do conventions like that, then we can have the same spirit with our entire membership. We are nearer to being a real movement, a real fellowship than ever before in the history of the Y. W. C. A."

Adjournment of Senate
Just Depends, That's All

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—"When is the Senate to adjourn?" asked Senator Robinson, Democratic leader from his place in the Senate. "That depends," replied Senator Curtis, leader of the Republicans. "Would you tell the Senate on what it depends?"

"Not at this time," And that ended that.

COLUMBIA ANNOUNCES
NEW LIBRARY SCHOOL

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 19—The School of Library Service of Columbia University is being formed as one of the regular or optional units of the university.

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Rittenhouse Plaza
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Send mother a gift with a lasting memory
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REDUCTIONS
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LEWIS
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Rebuilding Sale
Entire Stock of
Spring Coats and Gowns
at
1/2 Price
Week of May 17th

versity to be opened next fall. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president, has announced.

It will absorb the New York State School of Library and Library Training course which has been conducted for the last 15 years by the New York Public Library here. It will offer a two-year advanced course in subjects pertaining to library organization, administration and service to the community. Dr. Charles C. Williamson, will be the director, it was announced.

What They
are saying.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "We need a greater faith in the strength of right and a greater faith in the power of righteousness. These are the realities which do not pass away."

MRS. ESSEX READE: "Let the boys and girls of each country become friends and war will eventually become an impossibility."

FIELDING H. YOST: "When the day comes in which all people are capable of the same high conduct as is now almost universally applicable to players, then football will have come to mean all that it should."

SENATOR STANFIELD: "It is a recognized truth that government is the exact counterpart of its people, and it is equally true that people are the exact counterpart of their homes."

MRS. W. C. HUDMEN: "A little nipping-pinch of the fine pen of bringing up a family will not hurt anybody, but all the dollar-squandering in the world will not buy happiness."

J. HAMILTON LEWIS: "The proposition that property shall be subject to the control of the community, equally with the lives or persons, ought to be adopted by law."

JUDGE J. A. WILLIAMS: "The attitude of the police toward law enforcement is almost entirely dependent upon that of their superiors."

DR. JAMES SHEFFIELD: "There are no boundary lines of culture, no social barriers of scholarship, no political differences in intellectual life."

PROF. W. Z. RIPLEY: "Statistics are not intended primarily to tell the truth. They are uttered for the purpose of proving a point."

MEXICAN IRRIGATION
PROJECT IS REVIVED

LOS MOCHIS, Sinaloa, Mex., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Revival of the project of the planters of the Puerto River Valley to construct a \$10,000,000 dam for impounding water for the irrigation of 200,000 acres of land, is seen in the recent journey of Benjamin F. Johnston, president of the United Sugar Companies, to Mexico City for a conference with federal officials.

Land owners of the valley, it is said, have joined in a petition to the Department of Agriculture to grant concession for building the reservoir, in order that it may be financed by American capital. Subdivision of lands on the project for intensive colonization is among the plans of the organizers.

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That's the first thing we look to. They're measured before washing, so their original size will be retained exactly. Returned as dainty and graceful as when new.
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The Library

The Co-Operative Reference Library

London
Special Correspondence
THERE has recently been deposited in London in one of the fine old Bloomsbury houses so familiar to readers of Thackeray, a unique collection of works on "Co-operation."

At 10 Doughty Street, the present home of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, the Co-operative Reference Library has opened its doors to all who seek information as to the development of this movement in any part of the world. The library was founded by Sir Horace Plunkett in 1914. He gathered the idea while visiting a friend, Dr. Charles McCarthy of Wisconsin.

It will thus be seen that the value of the library was originally its position as an adjunct of the I. A. O. S. In this respect through its research department it has supplied the material for many works of international importance as well as translations of foreign writers. Outstanding examples of this work are perhaps "Rural Reconstruction in Ireland," by the first librarian, Mr. L. Smith Gordon and Mr. L. C. Staples, a research student at the library from Harvard; a translation by Miss Florence Marks, the present librarian, of Professor Gide's "Consumers' Co-operative Societies," and a translation of an article on Bulgarian Co-operation. But, although Sir Horace's interests in Irish agriculture gave the library its original impetus, the collection now covers every phase of the growth of "Co-operation."

So widely known and appreciated was the library during its sojourn in Dublin, that a fellow of Trinity College said: "It has gone far to make Ireland the university of the English-speaking world in co-operative matters."

It was with great regret, therefore, that the trustees of the Horace Plunkett Foundation came to the conclusion last year that there was not enough financial support to be obtained locally for its regular up-to-date maintenance in Dublin. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust had, so far, borne most of the expense in the form of grants, has borne the expense of its removal to London, and will maintain it there for three years. It is hoped it will still more easily accessible to international visitors and that it may become self-supporting through the interest of associate members of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, and the gradual increase of other paying students and subscribers.

Moved to London
The final decision to move to London was actually the result of a very successful conference convened by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust at Wembley last year on "Agricultural Co-operation in the British Empire," when the leading agriculturalists and nearly all the governments concerned were represented. The conference unanimously adopted the agricultural policy based on co-operation, and requested its conveners to set up in London a clearing house as a center of information for the widely scattered agricultural co-operative movements represented.

Sir Horace Plunkett has defined co-operation as "Self-help made effective through organization." And his own words may be quoted as a justification, if such is needed, for the debut of the Co-operative Reference Library in London: "There are not a few thinkers upon the foremost issue of the day—I mean, the respective interests, duties and rights of labor and capital, who see in co-operation broadly conceived, 'Ask Your Neighbor'."

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thoroughly understood, the true, the natural mean between the two extremes of communism and capitalistic control of the use of wealth. May not this solution be worthy of the fullest investigation?"

Children Planting Their Own Gardens

Care for Plots 5 x 10 Feet,
Pledging One Flower a
Week to Shut-Ins

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 19—Children of Avenue A did their first planting of the season yesterday—not in flower pots nor window boxes, but in real garden plots, five by ten feet, on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institute. "The plots are available to children nine years and under upon application," said Miss Ballet Smith, executive secretary of the guild, "and these young gardeners receive full claim to the vegetables and flowers they grow here, with one obligation—that of service. They are asked to pledge one flower a week to a shut-in."

In connection with the individual gardens, there is a community garden where corn, cabbage and other vegetables needing much space are planted, and also an observation garden where hax, hemp, alfalfa and peanuts are cultivated for study purposes. Two mornings a week during May and June, and then again in September and October, two classes from the public schools of the neighborhood, 50 girls one day and 50 boys the next, come to the grounds with their teachers that they may study gardening and acquire a love for it that will lead them to move from their congested quarters on Avenue A to a suburb where they can dig in their own back yards.

The New York Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, with Mrs. James Roosevelt as president, has the following officers and board of directors: Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. E. Roland Harriman, Mrs. George D. All, Mrs. Sherman Post Haight, Mrs. Charles D. Lawrence, Mrs. Grayson M. P. Murphy, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Martin Vogel and Francis D. Gallatin.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY GROWING
ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. W. W. Bishop, librarian at the University of Michigan, reports that about 25,000 new books were added to the university libraries during the school year ending last June. This augmented the total number of volumes to 496,814, of which 20,000 are in the Clements Library.

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EDUCATION BILL STIRS TEACHERS

Government Measure Gives
Board Power to With-
hold Grants

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 27—English educationists, while welcoming the decision of the Board of Education to withdraw Circular 1371, which threatened the curtailment of educational expenditure, are somewhat perturbed at the education clause in the Government's Economy Bill. It puts into the hand of the Board of Education large powers over the grants to local education authorities. Under the law, as it stood before the bill was introduced, every local authority was certain of receiving at least one-half of the cost "recognized by the Board of Education as expenditure in aid of which Parliament grants should be made to the authority." The Board could not refuse genuine educational expenditure, and if any substantial reduction was made in the grant Parliamentary sanction had to be obtained.

Under the new bill the board may refuse recognition of expenditure, and in consequence withhold grants, if "in the opinion of the board" the expenditure is excessive, having regard to the average expenditure throughout the country. This opens the door to two dangers. In the first place, recognition of expenditure is to be at the discretion of the board, so that authorities will never have any certainty, in deciding upon expenditure, as to whether or not it will be recognized. Secondly, authorities which desire to make advances in educational provision will be deterred from doing so owing to the fact that if they are more progressive than their neighbors they will run the risk of being penalized financially by the board. Educational progress will thus be handicapped.

Educationists are resisting the new clause, and will do their utmost to secure its deletion or amendment.

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Further Development Planned for Grand Canyon National Park

The Kaibab Trail to Connect Both Rims of the Canyon—Northern to Be More Easily Reached

Grand Canyon, Ariz. Special Correspondence. PLANS for the gradual development of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, so as to open it up to tourist travel, have been prepared by J. R. Eakin, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, and transmitted to headquarters of the National Park Service in Washington, D. C., with recommendations for carrying out the work along comprehensive lines during the next 10 years. It is known that the Department of the Interior is in sympathy with the improvements, for they will make accessible a vast new region of this great natural wonder, and it will be at least a close second in grandeur to the already well-known beauties that are glimpsed from the South Rim.

The popularity of Grand Canyon National Park increases steadily. It is one of the three major national parks recognized by the Department of the Interior, the other two being Yellowstone and Yosemite. Winter travel to Grand Canyon this year has been heavier than ever before. During 1924, the South Rim was visited by 108,256 persons. The number rose to 134,053 last year, an increase of 22.8 per cent. The National Park Service counts on 170,000 visitors for 1926. So far already there has been an increase of 25 per cent during the first three months of the current year.

Increased Auto Travel
Prior to last year, most of the people reached the Grand Canyon by railroad, via the Santa Fe. Each year, however, auto travel into the park has increased, until 1925 showed a 50-50 division as between railroad and automobile. This year Superintendent Eakin says he expects more people to arrive in their own cars than via the railroad; and with the steady improvement of roads and camping facilities automobile travel into the park should continue to increase.

Interest in the North Rim of the Grand Canyon is comparatively recent. The million odd people who have visited the South Rim in the last 20 years and looked across the vast gorge, which varies from 5 to 14 miles according to the point, have nearly all wondered what is on the other side and how it looks to the south from over there. But last year something like 6,000 persons visited the North Rim, which marks an increase of 107 per cent over 1924. While a few crosses from the South Rim and take the steep trails up, most of these visitors penetrate from two points in Utah. The railroad now reaches Marysville on the east and Cedar City on the west. From both of these terminals, automobile roads lead to Fredonia, Ariz. The North Rim of the Grand Canyon is then reached by trail to Bright Angel Point. The distance is approximately 200 miles.

Abundance of Water
One of the advantages of the North Rim, which recommends it to the National Park Service for immediate development, is the fact that it has an abundance of water. That important element is nowhere to be found on the South Rim, in sufficient quantities to supply the needs. This makes it necessary to haul in every drop that is used in the hotels and camps to life, by the Santa Fe, a distance of several hundred miles. The Fred Harvey interests are now planning for water in 1925, said to be the biggest water bill paid by any one consumer in the United States. Springs are found at various levels along the North Rim. These will be concentrated at several points and pumped up to the top. The water is to be distributed from Bright Angel Point to the various camps that will be established along the North Rim. It is expected that before long work will begin on a rim road to the south from Bright Angel to Cape Royal, from which one of the most inspiring of all views on either side of the Grand Canyon is to be obtained. Then another rim road will be built in a northerly direction to Point Sublime, from which a much different vista is obtainable. In the south, both of these roads have already been surveyed.

Kaibab Forest Reserve
Along the North Rim lies the Kaibab Forest Reserve, comprising 8,000,000 acres—the largest stand of virgin timber in the United States. Yellow pine predominates; but there are also Engelmann spruce, Colorado blue spruce, Douglas fir and vast areas of quaking aspen of the finest variety to be found anywhere. Here is a forest still in its native and primitive condition. The act of man has never been laid to a tree, and Superintendent Eakin says he will resist logging operations therein as long as possible.

"Kaibab," the name of this magnificent forest, is the Plute term which means "mountain lying down." The top of the rim, which is now 8,000 feet above sea level, was once much higher, according to Indian legend; so the natives refer to it today as

the mountain lying down. In the Kaibab forest there are many things to thrill the lover of unspoiled nature. For instance, it is the habitat of the largest deer herd in the world. As many as a thousand animals have been counted together in their native state. They are of the mule deer variety and black.

According to naturalists, the Kaibab forest is the only place where the white tail squirrel is to be found. This lively little animal abounds there. His body is brown, with a large bushy tail that looks for all the world like a willowy, white plume.

Preservation of Natural Beauty
It is the ambition of Superintendent Eakin to preserve all of the natural beauty of the North Rim in its development. This will be possible, since the National Park Department has gotten it in time. When the Grand Canyon came under its régime in 1908, much had already been done along the South Rim, without any government regulation. The result is that the natural beauty of the approaches has been marred. As far as possible, the park service is trying to overcome this condition.

But our National Park Department is going ahead so rapidly that Superintendent Eakin hesitates to predict what the next 20 years holds in store. Until comparatively recently national parks have been generally regarded as a luxury. Their improvements have gone ahead slowly, for in spite of the enthusiasm of Stephen F. Mather, director of national parks, budgets have been slashed by Congressional committees and only limited funds provided for the most necessary work.

However, each year sees more people visiting the national parks from all parts of the country, and among them are many members of Congress and the Senate. They are coming to realize that instead of being useless luxuries, these vast natural beauty spots exert a positive influence on the morale of the people. They inspire a love of country that is as valuable as the pride that most people take in statistics of material progress.

In the meantime, while planning for the future development of the North Rim, Superintendent Eakin and his cohorts have not been overlooking the South Rim. In two years he has accomplished much there that has added to the comfort of the tourist. Paths and trails have been built along the South Rim in both directions from El Tovar, which make many points of interest accessible. These facilities are greatly appreciated by those who like to hike.

But most important is the rebuilding of the Kaibab trail, which will ultimately connect the two rims, north and south. Already 11 miles leading on an entirely new location have been completed from Yaki Point. Work is now being done on this one of the finest trails they have ever encountered. Twelve miles more remain to reach Phantom Ranch. When this is finished, it will be possible to come to the South Rim in the morning, take any half-day drive along it, and in the afternoon make a leisurely trip to Phantom Ranch by animals. The following day the traveler can continue on to Wylie Way Camp, visit the North Rim and go out that way, or return. Hence in the future Grand Canyon visitors can be routed in from the north and cross over to the south, leaving that way, or make a circular journey. Right now, National Park authorities are particularly interested in the approach from the north, because they have been advised that a royal Swedish party, including the Crown Prince Olaf, is coming that way in July to see the Grand Canyon. He will leave from the south via the Santa Fe.

Appropriation for Bridge
That the authorities are vitally interested in the connecting of the two rims is further borne out by the fact that Congress has signified its willingness to appropriate \$100,000 for a bridge across the Colorado River, six miles below Lee's Ferry, on condition that Arizona vote a like amount. Such action seems likely at the next session of the Legislature. Then a permanent auto road to the North Rim will follow as a natural consequence. As the North Rim lies considerably higher than the other side, it snows up in the winter. Hence it will not be the all-year-round resort that the South Rim is. Its season will be from June 1 to Oct. 15.

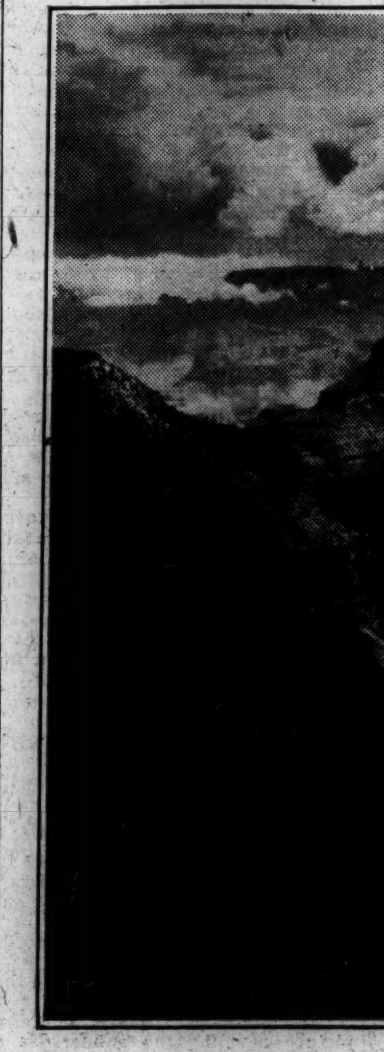
The Fred Harvey interests which pioneered the Grand Canyon, so far as providing accommodations

for tourists is concerned, are planning extensive improvements to their properties on the South Rim. An \$800,000 addition to El Tovar, the big hotel, is to be constructed in the near future to take care of the steadily increasing travel. The Bright Angel Camp, west of El Tovar, is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$500,000; and another \$500,000 will be spent on a new auto camp. "Service to the public" is the ideal of Fred Harvey, present head of the operating company. On a recent visit to Grand Canyon, when he inspected the plans and some of his associates doubted a return from the latter investment, Mr. Harvey is quoted as saying: "I don't care if it doesn't show a profit. We're going to have the finest auto camp at Grand Canyon that can be found in any of the national parks."

At the present time Grand Canyon

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At the present time Grand Canyon



Looking Across the Grand Canyon From the North Rim at Cape Royal. This is Regarded as One of the Most Impressive Views of the Entire Colorado River Gorge.

National Park has an area of 958 square miles. To cover this Superintendent Eakin has a staff of nine rangers. Bills are pending in Congress to increase the area, 567 square miles, and the administration and enable certain roads to be built within it. More rangers are needed; but to put them on more money is also needed. The superintendent is optimistic that all will be granted in time.

SANGER INDIAN RELICS BOUGHT FOR MUSEUM

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (P)—Purchased by the Museum of American Indians, New York of the A. R. Sanger collection of relics of Indian civilization in southern California, has been announced by Prof. M. R. Harrington of New York.

The collection, described by Professor Harrington as the most complete in existence, consists of 135 stone implements, shell ornaments, beads and other archaeological specimens unearthed at Catalina and other channel islands and assembled here.

Professor Harrington recently completed two years of excavating near St. Thomas, Nev., during which time he traced Pueblo culture to within 50 miles of California, he reports. Before returning East, he intends to visit the Mohave Desert and Imperial Valley to investigate reports of the findings of outcroppings of Pueblo culture in this State.

SONORA HAS RICH CORN CROP
GUAYMAS, Sonora, Mex., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Two million pesos worth of corn was raised in Sonora last year, says a state government report. Gen. Alvaro Obregón, former President, successful planter in the Mayo and Yaqui valleys, won first prize for corn at the recent federal exhibit in Mexico City.

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—Strawbridge & Clothier—Second Floor, Center

ALASKAN COURT ISSUE DEFINED

White House Sees Politics—Shipping Board Views Also Put Frankly

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 19—President Coolidge's attitude on recently contested judicial appointments in Alaska, and toward the controversy which has involved the United States Shipping Board for the past year were further outlined at the White House.

Several nominees for Alaskan

Shipping Board as open rebellion against his authority. He understands that the document in which the Shipping Board leaders announced that they were responsible directly to Congress, rather than to the Executive, was called a "declaration of independence" by its originators.

It appears that Mr. Coolidge intends to play George the Third to the Shipping Board "rebels" and will take up the gage and seek legislation from Congress to define his complete authority. However, if Congress does not take action on the matter before adjournment, Mr. Coolidge will name a successor to B. E. Haney, whose place has been held vacant for some time.

YUCATAN'S NEW SCHOOL LAW

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mex., May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Every

WOMEN PURPOSE WAR PREVENTION

Plan Peace Congress in Dublin and Institute in Switzerland

Special from Monitor Bureau. CHICAGO, May 19—Next steps toward peace will be discussed at the fifth biennial international congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to be held at the National University Buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland, July 8 to 15.

The International Summer School,

to cause war is to be presented by a representative of each of the 24 countries having membership in this league, it was stated and this will be followed with more separate reports by countries on means of ending war.

War Preventives
Among causes to be considered, it is stated, are economic and colonial imperialism, exploitation and oppression in relations of minorities and majorities, and militarism. Among forces that tend to do away with war the following will be discussed: Conciliation and arbitration, democratic control and disarmament. End to violence is advocated.

Miss Addams is to preside at the congress. Reports will be summarized at public meetings. English, French and German presentations will be given all summaries, it is announced.

A meeting of the executive committee is to be held July 6 to 8. Appointment of committees will be announced July 9 and the congress will then open. Morning sessions are to be devoted to the commissions and afternoon sessions to public meetings of delegates and evenings to public meetings and entertainment. A public mass meeting has been planned.

Speakers Listed

Appeal for financial help to promote this congress was made. It was stated that at least \$10,000 must be obtained in America "to make success certain. Such a sum provides expenses of the congress, helps finance the International Summer School and assures the continuation of the vital work being done through the international office of the league at Geneva." Miss Addams is receiving subscriptions at Hull House, Chicago. Concerning the Summer School it was announced that lectures on international affairs are to be given by prominent men and women from different countries, including Professor Douvier, University of Geneva; Professor Felicien Chailley of Paris; Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ireland; Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard; Sir Michael Silder, K. C. S. I.; Oxford; Prof. Ben Prasad, University of Allahabad; Dr. Alexander Rossmann Wiesbaden, Ger.

PATRON-OWNER PLAN PRAISED

Customer-Stockholders Aid Electric Industry, Convention Is Told

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 19 (P)—More than \$1,000,000,000 has been contributed to the electric light and power business through investment in the stock of companies by customers, according to a report presented to the National Electric Light Association convention here.

The report, presented by W. H. Hodge, vice-chairman of the Customer Ownership Committee, gave the number of new customer investors during the past year as 236,000, bringing the total to 1,133,410, holding stock in 226 companies. These companies, according to the report, serve 75,000,000 persons.

"The customer ownership plan," the report stated, "has created a far-reaching change in the public's attitude toward light and power companies. It has popularized the companies and this, in turn, has rendered many operations less costly and difficult."

The report also took occasion to warn investors to choose their holdings carefully.

"The success of customer ownership in our industry," the report continued, "would cause imitations by other industries to which it is not suited."

VICTORIA-NEW YORK SERVICE
VICTORIA, B. C., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia business men are delighted with the results of the newly-established aerial mail service from here to New York and the eastern states.

March's
"Old-Fashioned Cure"
HAMS and BACON
Either One, 38c a pound
Parcel post paid. Hams weigh eleven to fifteen pounds. Bacon four to ten pounds. (Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5.)
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GUAYMAS, Sonora, Mex., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Two million pesos worth of corn was raised in Sonora last year, says a state government report. Gen. Alvaro Obregón, former President, successful planter in the Mayo and Yaqui valleys, won first prize for corn at the recent federal exhibit in Mexico City.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Ourselves and Others

Occidental Interpretations of the Far Eastern Problem, by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. R. E. H. Norton and Julian Arnold. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, \$2.

Oriental Interpretations of the Far Eastern Problem, by Count Michimasa Soyoshima and Dr. F. W. Kuo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, \$2.

INSTITUTES of politics, foreign policy associations, round-table conferences, and a great variety of other organizations have come into being in the United States in the last five years to spread the facts relative to the world relationships of nations. However little opinion may have been affected the policies of the United States Government, it is probably true that at no other time has so large a section of the American public been well informed on the problems of international politics. Since interest in and information about politics, domestic or foreign, usually precedes any modification of policies, one may hope that these educational agencies will continue to develop.

One of the most important of these organizations is the Institute of Politics at Chicago University, made possible by the Norman Watt Harding Memorial Foundation. On the agenda of this institute last summer, the Orient was given first place. And for the interpretation of the Orient, experts—Occidental and Oriental—were called upon. These two volumes are the published lectures of these experts.

Both Sides Heard
That both sides of the major problems of the Orient were given consideration at Chicago is plain enough from these two volumes. Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, the British expert on the Far East, and Mr. F. W. Kuo, the Chinese expert, for example, assert that there is little unity in China, and that, short of 30 or 40 years, there will be no Chinese republic, properly so called. Dr. P. W. Kuo, formerly president of Southwestern University in the United States, on the contrary, that there is and always has been unity among the vast majority of the Chinese people; that disunity is confined to the military minority. Mr. Woodhead looks upon the student outbreaks of the last few years as the expression of ill-controlled youth, largely engineered by the agents of Moscow. Dr. Kuo, on the other hand, finds in the student movement the expression of a growing and healthy nationalism, that is an excellent portent for the Nation's future.

In such a case, it is always safe to say that the truth probably lies in a middle position. Unfortunately many Chinese and many foreigners in China have not been willing to concede even that. To deny the amount of Soviet influence behind the scenes of China's present disorder is simply to ignore some of the facts. But to deny the significance of the

student movement—supported as it has been by the merchant and trading class of the country—for the union of China is to overlook another set—perhaps a more important set—of facts.

Possibilities of China
On one fact—hardly more than that—there seems to be agreement, Chinese, no more, enthusiastically than foreigners, assert the enormous potentialities of China. Significantly enough, these possibilities are found to exist not alone in the realm of

Throwing Light on Modern Problems

Religion and the Rise of Capitalism, by R. H. Tawney (John Murray, 10s. 6d.; Harcourt Brace, \$3).
The Rosalee Evans Letters from Mexico, arranged by Daisy Caden Pettus (Bobbs-Merrill, \$5).
Alison Vail, by Elizabeth Newport Heppner (Holt, \$2).

A Canadian Helen

Delight, by Mazo de la Roche. New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2.

DELIGHT MAINPRIZE is a kitchen rendering of J. C. Snakth's Araminta who, we remember, turned men heads simply by sitting still and looking beautiful. Like Araminta, Delight is only moderately endowed with intelligence and somewhat better endowed with brawn than the usual heroine of fiction; like Araminta, she is so naturally, wholesomely beautiful that by a kind of sovereign right she draws all men to her feet. But Mr. Snakth's Araminta was a lady and Mazo de la Roche's Delight is only a servant-girl in a Canadian hotel. Though the plots of the two stories might be classified under the same head, the treatment is inevitably different. "Araminta" was a satire on high life; "Delight" is a picture of small-town life from the kitchen end of a hotel, presented without praise or blame.

Delight Mainprize was an Old Country girl from Somersham, who had come out to Canada to work in the Duke of York Hotel at Brancepeth. This all happened several years ago, when girls wore their dresses and their hair long. At that time Brancepeth was a mill town and trading center, like Lakeport where workers from Yorkshire, Scotland and London mixed their dialects with the speech of those who had long been rooted in Canadian soil. The varied nature of the population of a Canadian town like Brancepeth is indicated in a way at once convincing and matter of fact. It is in this delineation of a town on the northern side of the Canadian boundary

material wealth, but also in that of human development. There is great confidence in the economic future of the country. There is even greater confidence in the future of the Chinese people themselves. Julian Arnold, United States commercial attaché in China, asserts that "a distinctly promising aspect of the situation is the sense of nationalism which is growing, particularly among the business men, bankers and students of the country. This, together with the receptivity of the people generally to modern ideas, promises much for the future."

Count Michimasa Soyoshima of the Japanese House of Peers outlines the history of Japan's development to constitutional government, and particularly the events that led up to the recent granting of universal male suffrage. This last event Count Soyoshima views with considerable concern. The people of Japan, in his opinion, are hardly ready for such a step, and the threat of a well-organized Labor Party appears to him a distinct menace. It is possible, however, that Count Soyoshima's viewpoint is considerably influenced by his position as a member of the House of Peers.

that the author has contributed her most interesting work.

Delight took with her to Canada some tiny fragments of shrewd advice and a green tea set, both handed down to her by a beloved Granny. She had very little ethical sense, would flinch food when she was hungry, would take presents or borrow money from men, worked no harder than she had to, ate heartily, slept soundly, liked to be comfortable and have a good time; in short was a clean, good-natured human animal, and a very beautiful one.

She turned the heads of Brancepeth men-folk without ever meaning to; and without being the least troubled by it, she had the entire masculine population, at least in her own circle, in love with her. Yet she quite simply fell in love with the first Brancepeth lad who paid her any attention. If she could have decided to marry Jimmy Sykes at once she would have been spared some humiliating experiences—but then, of course, there would have been no story.

The story is subordinate to the delineation of character, small-town types, from cooks, porters and waitresses to remittance men and hustling, arrogant young Scots like Duncan Kirke, who is, even more than Delight, a dominating figure in the

Vachel Lindsay Speaks Out on Sinclair Lewis and the Pulitzer Prize

To the Literary Editor

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

NO DOUBT many other papers and magazines have reprinted verbatim the refusal of Sinclair Lewis to accept the Pulitzer Prize for his novel. As you have printed it, it is complete, clear, short, obviously ungarbled. But only on this day, May 11, do I happen to run into it, printed unmistakably as he wrote it—printed in your issue of The Christian Science Monitor, May 6.

It was short at best. There was no excuse for the papers that mangled it up. I have been traveling and writing rapidly, May 6-11, and I have read in papers on the trains all sorts of garbled and hashed accounts of the stand of Sinclair Lewis, these based on spiteful third-hand paraphrases.

Certainly I had no views on the subject before. But certainly the ungarbled Lewis is brief and convincing. As he wrote his letter, it is not only worth reprinting many times, but worth the while of every American artist to sign forever. It looks, to an artist who wants to call his soul his own, as important as Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.

There is no special common ground between Lewis and myself. I do not agree with many of his protests. But there is no reason why men of good will and authority, who are actually good sports, should allow this protest of Lewis, or any other, to be muffled, paraphrased, or monkeyed with by the type of penny-ante literary snob who has never won an award and has a real book in his life, but has fought his way to the national megaphone.

This declaration as it stands in your paper of March 6 is a paper any honest American artist of any craft should be willing to sign with his heart's blood. The very muzzling and hashing up and perverting of this short, clear declaration is in itself an instance of the type of national advertising tyranny against which it is a passionate and honorable protest. When a man's own clear, honorable protest cannot be printed verbatim, the protest is proved good mechanically.

Print this letter if you care to do so.

Most sincerely,
Vachel Lindsay

book and the omnipresent deus ex machina.

The workmanship is not impeccable. "Whom she fancied was not friendly toward her" must surely be a mere slip, but in the articulation of the plot and the contriving of incidents, there is sometimes a sketchiness, a failure fully to develop the action, that makes the narrative it is alone—but for the company of a public that has already purchased some 50 editions. "Joan of Arc" is the sort of thing that must be done extremely well, or left severely alone. Delight, as must be confessed even by those who do not particularly relish the sort of thing he has written, has easily justified the writing of it.

In France the book has marked a minor epoch among the intellectuals. As a result of it, Delight was read out of the "Supremacist" party, and let alone—but for the company of a public that has already purchased some 50 editions. "Joan of Arc" is the sort of thing that must be done extremely well, or left severely alone. Delight, as must be confessed even by those who do not particularly relish the sort of thing he has written, has easily justified the writing of it.

A Jazzed Joan

Joan of Arc, by Joseph Delteil, authorized translation by Malcolm Cowley. New York: Minion, Balch & Co., \$3.

FRANCE is the home of fashions; the newest cut in gowns, the latest scheme in aesthetics, are as likely to come from Paris as from anywhere else, and simultaneously, for better or for worse they order these things more frequently, more intensively, in France. Paris, wrote an American, is not a city; it is youth. Intellectually, small doubt, the city is a perpetual renewal of literary and artistic "isms." "Joan of Arc" of M. Delteil takes its proper place in the perspective of the new French biography.

M. Delteil's narrative has all the surprise of novelty, all the pungency of Gallic wit and insight. It is a verbal music—and by that same token the translation must have captured all the essential stylistic qualities of the original—in which place and manner are suddenly interrupted by a fantastic blare from the brasses, by giggling pizzicato, by portentous tricks on the woodwinds; but an interesting music none the less, no merely clever, in those suggestive of depths, and always audacious, in a familiar word, M. Delteil has appreciably "jazzed" the life of the Maid, but without irreverence.

Nor is his reverence that of a churchman so much as that of an artist toward his work. His Joan, as he has written in his preface, "is a girl of 18." And his reasons for writing the book: "I love Joan of Arc. . . . Perhaps I am the only man brought as a slave to the Court of Peter the Great, who had him educated in France. Later Hannibal the Abyssinian—made a military career and finally married a Livonian gentlewoman, the poet's great-grandmother."

Few geniuses have reached technical perfection in their work as early as Pushkin, whose poems, written at the age of 16, are flawless. His best work was done before his marriage, the empty social life he led as the husband of a society beauty and his constant need of money being hardly conducive to great creative work.

who can understand her today. She is as near to me, as nature is to a sister. I searched through the desert of archaeology, and there I found her standing, fresh and splendid before my eyes. . . . As for documents and local color, may the devil carry them off! I intend only, in this book, to describe a daughter of France."

M. Delteil, of course, writes with his tongue in his cheek. There is the evidence of documentation in his narrative; sometimes, indeed, he quotes a scrap of Latin in support of a phrase, as if to show that he could, were he so minded, do a learned biography in the grand manner. In the main, however, he is quite frankly a poet; or, as Mr. Cowley presents him in a preface, "he is a lyrical novelist, writing with a 'poet's grasp of sensuous objects, a poet's sympathy, a poet's freshness. Every poem is a brand new phenomenon. Delteil, among contemporary French poets, is very nearly the best.'"

He is "different"; of that there can be no question. He is quick to see the picture of his events, to limn the telling line, to catch the distinctive color, to hear the stylistic sound. He writes as much with his five senses as with his ink. He is not a poet of raptures, of apostrophes to the soil and its products, of dithyrambs to places and persons. If they seem to interrupt the story, that is an illusion.

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and they are part and parcel of it. His book is aired by fresh zephyrs. With him, indeed, it is somewhat as with the Joan of Arc visioned by the historian Michelet: "Good sense in the midst of exaltation." How far he has been, as his translator maintains, "false to facts, but true to history." It is a question for historians. It is true, none the less, that the book may be read with but the barest inkling of who the Maid of Orleans was.

In France the book has marked a minor epoch among the intellectuals. As a result of it, Delight was read out of the "Supremacist" party, and let alone—but for the company of a public that has already purchased some 50 editions. "Joan of Arc" is the sort of thing that must be done extremely well, or left severely alone. Delight, as must be confessed even by those who do not particularly relish the sort of thing he has written, has easily justified the writing of it.

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An Artist's Memories

An Artist's Life in London and Paris, by A. Ludovici. London: Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d.

ALBERT LUDOVICI is a prominent figure in the artistic life of London and Paris, and in his book of reminiscences he has many interesting and amusing things to tell of Bohemian life in the two capitals 50 years ago and of the famous men he has known. Mr. Ludovici is the son of an artist who, after studying in Paris, settled in London. His childhood was spent among paint and painters, and in 1888 he followed in his father's footsteps and began studying art in Paris. His studies there were cut short by the Franco-Prussian war, but after the siege he returned to Paris and remembers the opening of the Opéra and the stir caused by the state visit of the Lord Mayor of London, who brought over with him the elaborate gilt coach and the famous "portly coachman in his three-cornered hat." This invitation, he tells us, was a "compliment to the English for having sent a train-load of victuals, the first to enter Paris after the siege."

Among his fellow students were several who have since become famous.

Glimpse of Forain

"Among my young Parisian friends . . . was an interesting and witty boy of about my own age, full of fun and pranks. . . . He was a typical gamin de Paris, the son of a poor mason in Montmartre. A perfect Bohemian, never knowing where or how he would spend the night, he was a great favorite with us all for his wit, good nature, and extreme cleverness. One day, however, he was introduced to Victor Hugo, who at once recognized in him his Gavrroche in Les Misérables, and by that name he was known to us ever after. He was an amusing cynic, a trait that came out in his drawings and soon made him famous for his caricatures of Parisian life. Forain, for that was his name, has turned out to be not only one of the cleverest French caricaturists, but, in addition, a good painter and etcher."

Later, in London, Mr. Ludovici became an intimate friend of Whistler and he took a leading part in organizing the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, and by his diplomatic courtesy secured for its exhibitions the support of many of the most distinguished artists in Paris. To this Paris-trained artist the triviality of the Royal Academy exhibitions toward the end of the nineteenth century were a woeful disappointment, and he not unfairly describes those past exhibitions in the following anecdote:

Fritz Thaulow

"Fritz Thaulow, the Norwegian artist, gave his impression to some of us, of a first visit to the Royal Academy. He said he felt as if he had been in a nursery filled with picture-books full of pretty little stories."

While Mr. Ludovici inclines to the view that young people in his day were gayer, simpler and less sophisticated in their pleasures than they are today, he stoutly maintains that London is brighter now and that its brightness is due largely to the influence of art and artists.

"The shops in London and Paris altered the dressing of their windows, and displayed gorgeous arrangements of brightly colored stuffs. All these changes date from the Cubist and Futurist movement, and tend to make our houses and streets brighter. London especially was, in the days of my youth, a dingy, dark city. . . . Anyone returning from the Antipodes would hardly believe that Piccadilly Circus of the present day, with its glare of jumping lights and colored advertisements, was the same place they left 20 or 30 years ago."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The trumpet blast against the Lausanne Treaty blown by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, is enough to rally the foes of that instrument of surrender. What the former Minister had to say of the continuing identity of the present Government of Kemal with the murderous rule

Watchful Waiting for Turkey

of Talaat has already been said in the Monitor. The dark tale of the wholesale slaughter at Smyrna and the operations of the Turkish slave-takers there is also fairly well known. These things the supporters of the treaty are willing to overlook. "What if the Turk be the greatest scourge instead of the greatest gentleman of the Near East?" they ask. "Business demands that we make a treaty with him. Our American colleges in the Near East, our missionaries need treaty rights. And this is the best treaty, the only treaty, we can get."

This doctrine of surrender Mr. Morgenthau repudiates. He points out that the Lausanne treaties with European nations, on which this one is based, were made with war-weary governments, suspicious and jealous of each other. The United States should ignore these instruments, signed practically under duress, instead of copying them. It should make its treaty with Turkey, as it has made all its other treaties, the instrument for the protection of the rights of its citizens in the other's territory, and for the regulation and simplification of trade relations between the two nations. It is idle to say that the United States cannot negotiate a proper treaty. If Turkey is still arrogant, it should be the policy of that Government to wait.

Mr. Morgenthau points out that part of the "progressive" policy of Kemal's Government has been to expel from Turkish soil its most valuable workers—the Greeks and Armenians. In abandoning Constantinople, the Dictator has condemned the commercial capital of the Nation to slow decay—every traveler knows that the process has already begun. A policy of economic suicide is the course adopted by the Turkish Government today, which is trying to set up and maintain the trappings and machinery of a great state, while cutting off its own sources of supply and bringing beggary upon its most prosperous city.

Economic laws are remorseless. Abolishing the fez, or dropping the veils of women, will not bring to Turkey the productive activities necessary to support a state. When the financial pinch shall become a little more severe, Kemal will turn to the United States as a suppliant, not a dictator. That will be the time to negotiate a treaty of its own.

Those in the United States who habitually boast of their country's proclaimed excellencies have reason to concern themselves, especially at this season of the year, with the problem presented by the increasing tendency toward slackness in the care of their streets and highways. These, it should not be forgotten, supply the background or setting for the picture which the tourist first glimpses when he or she arrives on a sight-seeing expedition. They remain to emphasize first impressions as the traveler goes aboard train or ship for the homeward journey. Yet despite a commendable desire to present a pleasing aspect, the average American city, it must be said, in some respects resembles the peacock, which is said to be unconscious of its unattractive feet, though proud of its plumage and its otherwise symmetrical beauties.

A visitor on a journey of inspection through a great publishing plant in a city in the eastern section of the United States a few years ago relates that he wondered how it was possible to keep the place in such a spotless condition. He discovered, he says, as he became more familiar with conditions, that the secret was a simple one. It was clean because constant care and labor were devoted to the process. It was kept clean. So it may be valuable in attempting to solve the problem of untidy streets and highways to remember that excellence is gained only by constant and careful attention. Streets do not remain clean for long unless they are kept clean by those very methods which have been proved effective. Under the slack supervision maintained over street-cleaning squads in many of the cities, the work is often only indifferently performed in the first instance. A few asphalted avenues, regarded as show places, are, of course, usually ready for close inspection. But the visitor and even the interested citizen are inclined sometimes to look beyond the framework of the picture. It is then that they discover actual conditions.

Occasionally there is flashed upon the screen in picture houses a scene taken in some European city, Paris, Berlin, or Leningrad, and more often, just recently, in London. A beautiful collection of scenes photographed in Berlin was recently shown, and one could but marvel at the absolute absence of unsightly litter or disfiguring disorder everywhere. By comparison the streets of many American cities, especially in the middle western and eastern sections, would suffer badly.

Just now the boards of trade and chambers of commerce, apparently acting in concert, are broadcasting an invitation to travelers to see the beauties of the particular city which each represents. There are many attractive and beautiful things to be seen, undoubtedly, but the detractors which the average city dweller seems inclined to overlook mar the otherwise engrossing picture. And it should not be forgotten that the matter is one in which the people of a community are individually as well as collectively concerned. The responsibility, while nominally that of the municipality, is one which the residents cannot escape.

The pedestrian, the automobile rider, the commuter, all should enlist in a cause which cannot succeed without their aid. A newspaper carelessly tossed upon the roadside will, on a

windy day, litter a mile of street or parkway drive. Discarded lunch bags strewn along the way mark the trail of picnickers and tourist omnibuses. Would those who so carelessly indicate the courses taken willingly mark the discarded packing boxes, bags, and papers with their names and addresses? Probably not. Yet it is strange, sometimes, to realize the things one will do thoughtlessly or covertly which he would avoid doing were he certain that he would be discovered and held to account.

After a period of tight-rope walking on the prohibition enforcement issue, during which it undertook to show that a majority of the American people do not favor enforcing the Volstead Act, carrying into effect the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the weekly publication, Collier's, has dropped down on the wet side, and definitely demands the repeal of this amendment. The reasons given for abandoning its former attitude as an advocate of prohibition are the old familiar assertions of the wet minority that the law is not being enforced, and that hence it cannot be fully enforced, and that therefore it should be repealed. As a substitute for national prohibition Collier's suggests a system of state dispensaries for the sale of alcoholic beverages, and professes to believe that by putting the state governments into the liquor business the ills which it ascribes to nonenforcement can be permanently abolished. Yet in its latest issue it rejoices that "36,000 unquenchable souls still hold tickets in the bartenders' union," and predicts that they "may be prophets." None of that flubdub about restoring personal liberty but not the saloon for Collier's. It stands by Governor Smith in his ambition to put his "foot on the brass rail and blow off the foam." Since an outspoken foe is always preferable to a treacherous friend, the accession of Collier's to the cause of the liquor interests is to be welcomed. It will no longer be possible for that journal to pretend that it seeks the elimination of the liquor traffic, while giving aid and comfort to the enemies of prohibition.

In coming out flatly for government ownership and management of the retail sale of intoxicating liquors, Collier's has at least abandoned the hypocritical humbug put forward by the "light wines and beer" brigade. It urges that not only wines and beer should be sold by government agencies, but "hard liquor" as well. The only difference it asks is that the hard liquor should be sold at high prices, so as to persuade buyers to choose the cheaper alcoholic beverage. As Collier's has insisted that the exorbitantly high prices of bootleg liquor have not prevented wholesale violations of the supreme law of the land, why should it expect that high prices for government-supplied liquors would not invite the competition of the bootleg crew, in violation of the laws?

With a view to testing the sincerity of Collier's professions, a simple question relating to the enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of dangerous drugs is pertinent. It is notorious that national and state laws forbidding the sale of cocaine, heroin and other similar habit-forming drugs are violated in all regions of the United States. Will Collier's take the same stand in regard to anti-drug laws, and come out for governmental sale of these drugs at retail to all who wish to buy?

Those who are familiar with the best literature of this age are aware that thinkers are more than ever before reaching out toward the spiritual, in contradistinction to the materialism of the times. It is certain that out of such clarifying perception and desire there will come forth a purer expression, setting forth more wholesome concepts and ideals of normal living. There are frequent and welcome indications that this trend of the period is being openly acknowledged and emphasized.

One such instance occurred recently, during the annual Journalism Week at the University of Missouri, where one speaker who is herself a writer and reviewer, after referring to the vast output of present-day abnormal fiction, expressed the desire for a school of literature in which writers "would write honestly of the clean, normal, everyday life that is all about us." Another speaker, also a writer, and from quite another part of the country, in supporting these views, pointed to the need of cultivating the faculty of picking out the good in human existence, and declared that "we must absorb everything that is beautiful and helpful in life in order to keep our finest ideals."

When writers thus remind themselves of their own need of and desire for the good and the beautiful, in order that they may keep clear of their own inner light, there may be reasonably expected of them so fine an expression of these ideals that readers, too, when they take the trouble to read what writers write, may find their desire for the true and the beautiful duly satisfied. As if in corroboration of these views, although coming from quite another quarter, and expressed from a different standpoint, a voice from the University of Illinois recently declared there never was a finer manifestation of high ideals and honest, straightforward living than there is among the young people of today. Speaking before several hundred college students and graduates, and pointing to the responsibility that is placed upon the youthful individual, the dean of women of this university declared: "When I wish to renew my faith in the order of things, I turn to youth every time." The young people of today, as well as their elders, are, as she points out, "thinking of their lives in terms of purpose, in terms of service; and for every one who attracts the spotlight through some indiscretion, there are thousands who are going along in a fine, steady mode of living."

There may be a closer correlation between these several views than is at first apparent. For it is plain that if writers write, they must have literary material, vigorous, full of activity

An Accession to the Liquor Interests

Should Hikers Have Access to Mountains?

and interesting. Youth figures prominently in literature, as does also the adult, because, obviously, it is one of the cross-sections of human life. Those who have the advantage of dealing specifically with youth are with increasing frequency insisting that the young people of today are wholesome and frank and honest and responsible. They must be so because the maturer world is also thinking of these ideals and bringing them out in their living. And these are qualities well worth the serious consideration of writers who would tell others truly and beautifully of all that lies around us, waiting only to be transfigured and transfigured by the power of imagination.

Writers are, after all, not unlike other people. We all see what we look for. And those who look with steady eye are seeing that the tremendous realism of this period is an increasing love for the good that more, than ever before is demanding satisfaction in all modes of human expression.

Once again an endeavor is being made to push through the British Parliament a bill to give the walker, or hiker, if you prefer it, access to the mountains. On previous occasions measures of this nature have been rejected without much consideration, as they have been regarded as interfering with the rights of private property and tending to subject the landed proprietor to risks which otherwise he would have been under no compulsion to assume. There is much to be said for the opposition to the measure, yet the arguments for the walker grow stronger as the pressure of modern conditions increases.

The ubiquitous automobile and motorcycle have driven the walker off the highways. Even the country lanes are frequently denied to him, or are so clouded with the dust and smoke of passing machines as to make disagreeable an exercise that was once a pleasure. The seashore, in its choicest and most accessible parts, is passing from his reach into the hands of private families, and the hills, fenced in, bear trespass notices warning the wayfarer that he is liable to prosecution if he ignores the order to keep out. Deprived of the roads, the walker seeks the mountains, where he may enjoy the tranquillity that once made the open road so pleasant. Hazlett expressed the joys of the walker when he said: "Give me the clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner—and then to thinking! It is hard if I cannot start some game on these lone heaths. I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy." The real walker thrives on his journey away from business; in the quietness and sense of freedom that a country walk brings; and in the recollection of a pleasant day of leisure.

Stevenson despised books when he could find a quiet beach on which to stroll or a hill on which to recline. Wordsworth never tired of tramping over the lake country which forms the setting for many of his charming poems; and Dickens, prolific writer that he was, never missed an opportunity to walk in solitude when he could get out into the open.

Even in these times of luxurious travel few will deny the glories inherent in a country walk—the alluring spring by the roadside, the refreshing rest under the shade of a tree, the unexpected cluster of wild roses, the smell of the new-mown hay, the delight in watching fish from the parapet of a bridge. Are these not compensation enough for the exertion of a journey on foot? He who condemns the walker for refusing a ride from a passing motorist is lacking in appreciation of the beauties of nature. And he who can see no reason in the claims of the walker for the privilege of climbing mountains, other considerations apart, is forgetful of the appeal that mountains make to the man or woman whose life is spent largely shut up in office or factory.

Random Ramblings

The North Pole has been getting so much publicity of late that the South Pole appears to have been entirely forgotten. And, by the way, if aviators, in flying around the North Pole, have reached "the top of the earth," where will they be when they tie up to the South Pole—at the bottom of the earth? Is the bottom the top, too, or are there two tops and no bottoms, or two bottoms and no tops? Here's a project question that should provide plenty of discussion.

In the Riff hostilities have been resumed and, unless peace negotiations intervene, they are likely to continue in desultory fashion until the rain stops them. Unlike the Chinese, the Riffians have yet to appreciate the value of umbrellas on the battle field.

"How the Soviet machine works" is the title of an article in a popular magazine. The latest news from Russia seems to indicate that it won't work without private capital. Or, speaking in automobile language, you can't run a machine without gas.

And now they have a strike of rickshaw men in Canton. This doesn't mean much except to those who have attempted to thread the narrow crowded streets, or to walk along the Bund about on a day in May. Then you learn why there is "cool" in coolie.

The man who is conducting a research for a use for discarded razor blades might be interested in the advertised sale of seven royal coaches of the Hohenzollern era to satisfy a three years' storage bill of \$8000.

"Air gates" for the Canadian-American border are proposed. Just another plan in harmony with the two great nations' long friendship and co-operation on an unfortified boundary.

The American Bookellers' Association recommends college courses to train book agents. Many a man has turned book agent to get a college course.

The clothiers of Boston are to discuss who shall pay for suit alterations, the dealer or the customer. Rather a "fitting" subject.

China, we are told, clings to the "open door." Now we know how the governments have been getting in and out.

Definition of "a sweet time"—the Vermont Maple Sugar Festival on a tour of eastern United States.

The Raspberry Canes

Alice stood in the garden and looked about irresolutely. The garden was enough to give pause to even an experienced campaigner—which she was not—for the previous year had been a busy one for her, so busy that she had been unable to plant, or weed, or water. Only the raspberry canes had been attended to, and even these had not received their full measure of consideration.

She had, of course, removed the dead wood of the old canes, but she had not touched the pert little runners that pushed themselves up everywhere, through earth and grass alike. It must be confessed that she had allowed the same gay green pioneers to have their way in the year before last also. It was in face of these canes, now grown sturdy and ready to bear in their turn, that Alice halted and hesitated.

She had time to dig them out, and a brand new spade with which to do it—a beautiful spade, the top half of whose blade was almost as red as the raspberries would be later on. But it was just the thought of the coming berries that halted her activity. The canes by the long fence bore so well that the family ate and preserved them, and, not least, had enough to give away. To their friends they gave, and to the needy with whom they were acquainted. "And that," said Alice, "is the most enjoyable kind of giving."

Alice needed the space occupied by the canes; she wanted vegetables and, above all, flowers. But the berries would be large and beautiful and juicy, and somebody would like to have them. "There are the canes, so there must be somebody that needs them," said Alice. "I'll leave them till tomorrow."

That was Friday. On Saturday Alice took a short-cut home. On the way was something that had interested her since the previous summer. The something was a home in the making. First there had been the vacant lot neatly divided into two triangles by the path across which she took her short-cut. Then one day the path was gone, engulfed in excavations. Someone had begun to build.

Trenches were dug for drains, and other mysterious operations were carried on. Gradually a house took shape. Alice did not always pass it on her way, so for her the building went on spasmodically—the supports, the floor, the roof, the laths seemed to jump into place without visible effort, for she passed too late to see the builders. Sometimes, too, there would be a long pause in the work. The floor remained half-boarded for nearly three weeks, and then in a single day it stood all neatly planked and ready for use. Similar delays succeeded by equally rapid recoveries followed, till the building came to have a certain fascination for Alice.

After the laths for the walls appeared there came an unusually long pause. Matters seemed to have reached a full stop, when one fine day a blanket of black, unsightly waterproof paper hid the laths, and there was glass in the windows of two of the rooms. A very young man was hammering vigorously. On what was evidently intended for the back veranda stood a baby carriage.

Then Alice understood. The owner was also the builder, and he was carrying on the work as his time and resources permitted. When funds ebbed he stopped; when they

flowed he bought more building materials; his time he gave as he could. And there was a sheltered corner for the baby carriage! Truly a home worth having, for it was founded on love and self-sacrifice and endeavor!

Presently winter came with its endless downpour of rain, and the main road afforded better walking than the by-path. Alice seldom passed the scene of the boy's gallant effort, but when she did so everything seemed at a standstill. It was not till February that the waterproof paper began to be covered with neat shingling, and during this phase of the building the usual course of sports and delays repeated themselves.

Then came the Saturday already mentioned. It was a perfect March day, and Alice again took the short-cut. The shingling was still unfinished, but the master of the house was not wasting time. The ground in front of it had been dug up, and about half was already smoothed over as for a lawn.

A small round bed, evidently intended for flowers, stood out in the center as a bold challenge to utilitarianism. Before Alice had gone a dozen paces it came to her like a flash—here was the use for her raspberry canes! She did not know the man, but what did that matter? If he should be offended, that was not her problem. She was trying to wed supply and demand.

"Good-morning!" she called. "Wouldn't you like to have some raspberry canes for your garden? Come over to my place if you want them, and you may have as many as you can dig up. They will only be thrown away if you don't."

The canes were gone. The solid ground where they had been was broken up so that it offered little resistance to a lady's spade. Only the flowers were wanting to make it a garden. "I'll dig it over now; when that's done I'll buy some seeds," said Alice.

Then an idea came to her. "Are you throwing away any pinks?" she asked a friend. "If you are, do give them to me." But the friend had thinned out her pinks in the autumn and had none to give. "I'll bring you something else to plant," said she. That was how four lupin plants, large and thriving; several irises, a clump of sweet william, a daisy reputed to grow to a phenomenal height, and a couple of unnamed plants found their way into Alice's garden. That was only the beginning.

In town she met Agnes Grant. "I hope you have a garden," said Agnes. "For I am thinning out my Canterbury bells and I can't find anyone to give them to." The news of the garden spread. One friend contributed a clump of shasta and of Michaelmas daisy, another presented carnations, sweet lavender and lemon-thyme.

Those gardeners who had half-packets of seed left over from their own sowing sent them to Alice. The varieties ranged from asters to sweet peas and from mignonette to poppies.

The friend, calling a few weeks later, saw a mass of green where infantile seedlings rubbed shoulders with mature plants. "What in the world is all this stuff in your garden made up of?" she asked. To which Alice replied without hesitation, "Of raspberry canes!" M. E.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN
The Economic Committee of the Reichstag occupied itself not long since with the burning subject of local option. Herr Solimann, a member of the Social Democratic Party, warmly advocated local option and denied the assertions of others of the committee that it was equivalent to making Germany dry. Herr Solimann was Minister of the Interior in the fall of 1923 and was the first Minister of the Reich who neither smoked nor drank alcohol in any form, nor offered his official guests cigars. The first to enter the lists for local option, he said, was Dr. Becker, formerly a Minister of the Reich, who, in the draft of the Licensed Victuallers' Bill in 1923, inserted a paragraph in favor of the people's right to decide this question for themselves.

Herr Solimann declared it was not the case, as had been stated, that the consumption of liquor in Germany was on the decrease; beer and spirits drinking had, on the contrary, greatly increased of late, as the growing number of inebriates in the hospitals and insane asylums plainly showed. He said that the authorities had done nothing to gain public confidence in the matter of indiscriminate granting of licenses, and it was imperative that decision should rest with the population of each district if alcohol abuse were to be successfully combated. Above all, the sale of brandy in the public houses must be prohibited. The speaker in conclusion brought forward a draft demanding full liberty in the question of local option and detailing various points.

Although there is but slow headway in the cause of prohibition in this country, yet its adherents are resolute and tenacious; their numbers are gradually increasing in the teeth of all opposition and they are convinced that the victory will be theirs.

According to a new regulation of the Prussian school authorities, it is now permitted for a specially talented pupil of the higher grade schools to skip one class. This will be greatly welcomed by parents of limited means should they have the good fortune to possess a very bright lad. School instruction in Prussia is no light matter, as may be supposed. A child must enter school as soon as he is turned six, and must pass through twelve classes, each of which lasts a year, before his matriculation. Not infrequently a pupil remains sitting—as schoolboy slang terms it—that is, fails to pass up higher at the proper time—and he may be considered lucky if he obtains his final certificate by the time he is eighteen. A clever boy may now shorten his school career by one, or in exceptional cases, even two years.

The annual meeting of the German branch of the World Union for International Amity Work by the Churches took place recently in Frankfurt, with President Spiecker of Berlin in the chair. There was a very large attendance, and addresses by eminent speakers on the subject of peace among the nations were followed with close attention and enthusiastically applauded. One of the speeches that created a profound impression was that of Thomas Pappus, the district clergyman of Stuttgart. In Christianity, he declared, was the certainty that the perfection of the Kingdom of God included, through God, perfect peace. Christians should, therefore, desire peace and pray for peace; Christians must believe in peace; Christians must work for peace.

A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails in leading educational circles and also among students and parents of school children, owing to a further rise in university and higher school fees. In the budget debate of the Reichstag many dissenting opinions were expressed as to the advisability of providing only 18,000,000 marks for educational purposes out of 7,000,000,000 marks but this was nevertheless carried. In consequence, all fees have been raised and the price of school books—never a low one—has also gone up. A grievance of the Social Democrats is that as a result of the expenses connected with a university career the youth of the working classes, however intelligent, are practically debared from it. According to the latest figures, there are among more than 30,000 undergraduates in Germany only 400 boys and girls of the working class—a percentage contrary to the expectations of those who made and support the young German Republic.

One of the boldest of surreptitious entrances ever attempted through the maze of customs inspectors in a large harbor was almost accomplished recently, according to a story going the rounds here, by a passenger on a steamer docking there. When the list of passengers aboard

was checked over as the ship neared the wharf, the inspector is said to have found that one lady had not come forward to declare the value of her belongings. Orders were sent to the purser and a search of the ship started. The immigration inspectors joined in defending the country against what looked like the start of a single-handed invasion. The threat dissolved with even greater rapidity, however, when with the aid of an interpreter, a nurse sitting near the inspectors' table was able to supply the information that the missing person was the blonde-eyed baby girl with whom the inspector had been idling away his wait teaching to scribble with his fountain pen.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition From a New Angle

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There have been many statements made by avowed wets, by people who make much of "personal liberty," by those who hope to benefit financially, and by not a few ministers and influential church people, to the effect that prohibition is a failure and that the Volstead Law "cannot be enforced," so that it should be modified or repealed.

It has occurred to me in this connection that the views of one who has spent the major part of his life as a common drunkard might be of interest.

My parents were of moderate means, honest, law-abiding people. My father passed on when I was 10 years of age. My mother provided me with a fair education by incessant toil and continual self-sacrifice. I was blessed with a splendid physique and good health, so that it was prophesied by my friends and neighbors that I would at least become a useful citizen. I became a civil engineer and was steadily employed at a fair salary.

At that time it was the custom of most young men to take an occasional drink at the saloons. Some continued to drink occasionally, but I drank more and more. I began not only to crave the drink but also the company of the class of people who visited these places.

It was my custom to work far from the city, making occasional visits and always stopping at the nearest saloon when reaching town. There I would leave my earnings, through drinking, gambling and being robbed outright by a gang of crooks who made this procedure their regular business. Thus I would return to my work with the same ragged clothes on that I was wearing when I left for town.

In this way I have spent seventy years of my life, until I am now a miserable, self-despising, unloved and unknown old man, who could have been a credit to his community. If prohibition could have come to pass fifty years ago, what a blessing for me and hundreds of thousands of others.

Now I wish a word with these ministers and influential church people of whom I spoke in the beginning, as well as others in high and so-called respectable places. Will you not consider well before making such statements again? You have strength; then why not use that strength to fight this demon to the last ditch instead of giving in inch by inch? Did George Washington win independence for the United States by crouching and cringing, by cowardice and lack of confidence?

Did Frances Willard during her entire life ever admit that she and the cause for which she fought would fail even when the prospects of success were a thousand times darker than now?

No; each and every one went into the fight to win, using every ounce of strength both physical and mental, every ounce of confidence, every talent at his or her command. Otherwise not one would have succeeded. Fortified by training, environment, education, etc., you have avoided this pitfall into which others have fallen. Are you justified in putting stumblingblocks in the paths of your weaker brothers?

Prohibition has not failed! It has eliminated the saloon, which is 75 per cent good. Let us work, and get as much of the other 25 per cent as we can. No sane person ever expected the law to be completely enforced, for no law has ever been enacted that has not been all too frequently broken. Therefore I say to those real friends of humanity, fight on to the end of the trail. Your reward will be great. T. C. Seattle, Wash.